

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.57 ✓ 1908

North Jersey Nurseries



Newark, New Jersey

GENERAL CATALOGUE of NORTH JERSEY NURSERIES

Fruit and Ornamental Trees Grape - Vines, Small Fruits Shrubs, Roses and Perennials

PREFACE TO THIS NEW EDITION

The word Catalogue comes from the Greek *Katalogos* and means an entire reckoning. There are very, very many plants and trees in the nursery world not mentioned in this Catalogue, but the "reckoning" we give is sufficiently "entire" for the average purchaser. If you do not find what you are looking for, write us. We are at work on some special catalogues, and some one of these may cover the field in which you are particularly interested. We have transplanting guides and other publications of interest to the planter.

In the Fall of 1908, we purchased the "Wade property" Main St., Millburn. Many a hotly contested ball game has taken place on the level field hemmed in by the old Mill race on the one side and a grove of white oaks on the other. It was in the cool shade of these leafy oaks that the grandstand held the Springfield and Millburn "fans" and the "bleecherite" did not have to pass through the turn-style, but reclining on the grassy slope adjoining this grove joined heartily in the chorus, "We're here because we're here because we're here, etc."

This property we are now converting into a local packing grounds. From these grounds thousands of dollars worth of trees are delivered by wagon to Newark, Jersey City, Brooklyn, Staten Island, etc. On these grounds we aim to keep an assortment of trees, shrubs, roses and herbaceous plants and invite our customers to stop and see us here. Good land in this section is worth one to three thousand dollars per acre. Come and carry some of it off on your boats and feel you are getting your money's worth.

We are about midway between the fine new stations—**Millburn** on the Lackawanna Road and **Springfield**, Rahway Valley Ry. These are our nearest shipping stations. We are 7 miles from Newark, $5\frac{1}{2}$ from Elizabeth, 9 miles from Plainfield. These are the finest Telford roads in America. Take a spin through here with your Mobile and see if we are not right.

Transportation.—In all cases when possible we advise our customers to have their goods forwarded by freight. Plants, trees, etc., are now taken by the leading **express** companies at a reduction of 20 per cent from the regular merchandise rate.

Shipping Directions.—Give explicit directions for shipping. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding; but shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt is taken from the transportation company unless an order has been given the salesman making other terms.

Packing.—We have every appliance for packing in the best possible manner. A large force of thoroughly trained men are entrusted with this labor.

Reserving Orders.—When purchasers desire these to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season, **they must be paid for in full at the time of ordering.**

Early Orders. Customers should send in their orders as early as possible, so we can place them on our aggregate. Our work in the shipping season is necessarily very much crowded, owing to our dependence on the weather conditions, and we can only in exceptional instances fill orders in other than regular turn. We have a large amount of orders to ship in a very short time. We are often sold out of certain varieties and obliged to return late orders. *Order early.*

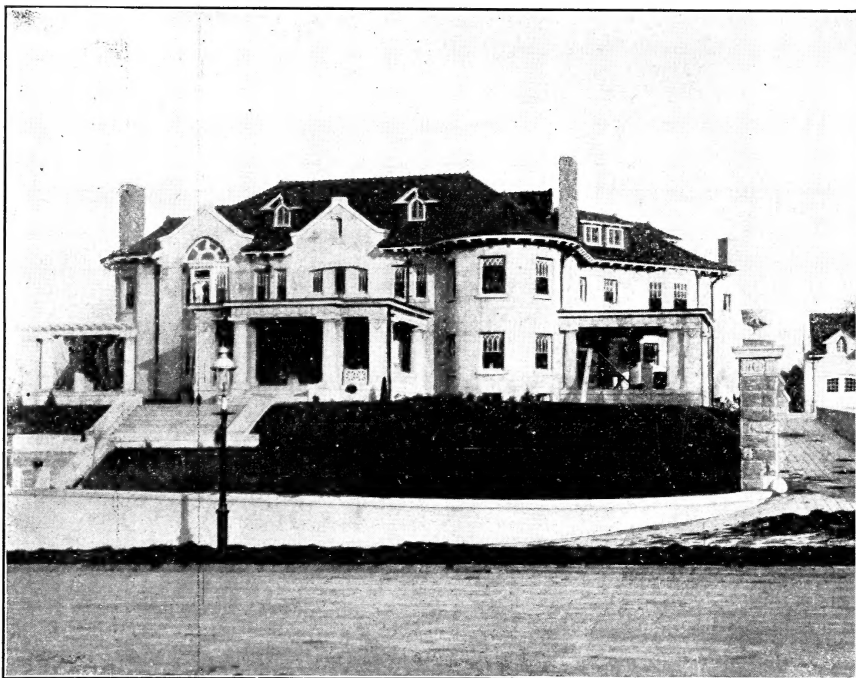
Guarantee. We guarantee all our stock true to name and in good condition on leaving our hands, but do not guarantee it to live and grow unless by special agreement. In case any mistake should happen in the naming of a plant, we will replace it with the true variety as ordered, but we are not liable for more than its original invoice value.

Claims. All claims for errors must be made on receipt of goods. Should any error occur at any time we must be informed at once, in order to rectify the same without delay.

NORTH JERSEY NURSERIES

Established 1882, at Roselle, N. J.

Local Packing Grounds, Millburn, N. J. **188 Market St., NEWARK, N. J.**



\$150,000 Home of Mrs. Webber, Brooklyn, N.Y. We have begun the decoration of these grounds



Rear View Mrs. Webber's Grounds, showing portion sunken grounds and pergola



Salisburia—Maidenhair Tree—Ginkgo

Ornamental Department

DECIDUOUS TREES

The branches should always be shortened back, at the time of planting, in proportion to the loss of roots sustained by the tree in moving. Those contemplating planting trees should bear in mind that the value and beauty of a tree or plant is dependent upon its thriftiness and symmetry rather than its height.

When ornamental trees are ordered, the customer should not expect a perfectly symmetrical tree in every variety. Some trees have a rugged beauty. The lover of trees and plants regards his buying and planting not unlike a collector of rare paintings or bric-a-brac. It is a matter of education on the part of the customer. If he does not find his soul stirred on beholding for the first time a fine specimen of the *Abies inversa* (Weeping Spruce), he may set it down as a fact that his development in the world of horticulture is in its infancy.

ACER. Maple

One of the most, if not the most popular tree for street, avenue and other places where shade is required. The Silver, Norway and Sugar are invaluable. The Silver is the fastest grower of all, but for permanency the others are sometimes preferred.

Acer campestre (European Cork Maple). 20 ft. A small-sized tree with round or spreading head and handsome, neat foliage. Can be grown as a large shrub if desired. Valuable for grouping or for planting on high, dry ground, where it thrives particularly well.

A. colchicum rubrum (Red Colchicum Maple). 20 ft. From Japan. Young growth of wood and foliage bright crimson. Medium size, round and elegant form. Distinct and beautiful.

A. dasycarpum (Silver Maple). 60 ft. Foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath. One of the best of trees when very quick growth is required. Trimmed moderately annually it

becomes of fine shape. It is particularly useful for planting streets and avenues, and especially so for building sites where it is desirable to get a large growth as quick as possible.

A. dasycarpum Wierii (Wier's Cut-leaved Weeping Maple). 40 ft. This beautiful tree has a partly drooping habit and finely divided leaves. A rapid grower and should be in every collection.

A. ginnala. 10 ft. An exquisite miniature Maple from Siberia, with deeply notched leaves, which take on the most gorgeous colors in October. A fit companion to the Japan Maples.

A. platanoides Schwedleri. 30 ft. A beautiful variety with young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to a purplish green in the older leaves. A valuable sort.

A. platanoides Reitenbachii. 30 ft. A new dark purple-leaved variety, retaining its color well through the season.

ACER, continued

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). 50 ft. A distinct foreign variety, with large, broad leaves with a deep rich green, rounded form, compact habit, stout, vigorous growth. One of the finest of park, street, shade or large lawn trees. Rather a rough grower while young, but soon develops into straight, magnificent specimens. Do not expect your Norway Maples to have nice smooth-barked stems like the Silvers. The customer buying this variety must be patient and bear with its eccentricities. Eventually it makes the finest shade.

A. Pseudo-platanus (Sycamore Maple). 40 ft. A well-known tree with large green leaves and smooth bark. Makes a fine tree, especially where the atmosphere is cool and moist, and near the sea.

A. Pseudo-platanus purpurea (Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple). 40 ft. The under side of the leaves and petals are of a purple color. A very pretty tree for ornamental planting.

A. rubrum (Red, or Scarlet Maple). 50 ft. A fine native tree, attaining its largest size in deep, moist soil. It is much admired in spring when displaying its red blossoms. Unsurpassed in the beauty of its autumnal foliage.

A. saccharinum (Sugar, or Rock Maple). 60 ft. A popular American tree of elegant pyramidal form. Its upright habit of growth, dense shade and adaptability to different soils has rendered it one of the most extensively used. In the autumn the foliage becomes of a golden crimson. In rapidity of growth it is second only to the Silver Maple.

A. spicatum (Mountain Maple). 20 ft. A very attractive native species; leaves rough and broad, low habit; twigs deep red, with conspicuous clusters of pendulous, greenish yellow flowers, adapted to lawn culture only.

A. striatum (Pennsylvanicum, Striped Bark, Moosewood). 25 ft. A charming low-growing native tree. Its bark is striped with green and white, and in winter it is a gem among other trees. Foliage broad and effective.

A. Tataricum rubrum (Tartarian Maple). 12 ft. Shrubby growth, irregular round form, roundish, serrated leaves with long stalks; smooth, light-colored bark, hardy and easily transplanted; for lawn grouping.

A. Japonicum (Japanese Maple). These are much used for forming permanent beds for color in summer, comprising varieties with bright and dark red, yellow and green and variegated leaves; finely cut lobed and serrated foliage. Slow, dwarf growers requiring but little room. The Purple-leaved *Atropurpureum* is much in request.

A. Japonicum aureum (Golden-leaved Japanese Maple). 3 ft. One of the most desirable sorts, and quite scarce. Habit very dwarf.

A. Japonicum palmatum. 8 ft. A large, broadleaved sort, light green foliage.

A. Japonicum polymorphum (Common Japan Maple). 10 ft. A large-growing shrub with small, deeply lobed leaves of a coppery green. For planting as a single tree on the lawn it is most desirable.

A. Japonicum atropurpureum (Purple-leaved Japan Maple). 8 ft. The most popular variety. Foliage of intense purple, and in early spring especially beautiful. Is effective grown singly or in groups.

A. Japonicum atropurpureum dissectum. 3 ft. Of graceful, weeping habit, leaves deeply cut into shred-like divisions. A rare and choice variety.

A. Japonicum dissectum. 3 ft. Same form and habit as the preceding, except that the leaves are green.

A. Japonicum reticulatum. 6 ft. Young foliage deep yellow, changing to a yellowish tint, mixed with green. A delicate grower.

A. Japonicum roseum. 4 ft. Of slow growth; small leaves, tipped and edged with rosy pink. Rare.

A. Japonicum sanguineum (Blood-leaved Japanese Maple). 3 ft. Very dwarf rounded form, young shoots and leaves crimson, retaining the color well through the summer. Desirable.

A. Japonicum versicolor. 6 ft. Irregularly variegated with white, crimson and green.



Aesculus—Horse-Chestnut

AESCULUS. Horse-Chestnut

Aesculus Hippocastanum (European Horse-chestnut). 40 ft. Of rather slow growth, but ultimately attaining large size and in good soil becomes a magnificent tree. Its large panicles of white flowers adorn it beautifully in May. An enduring and desirable tree.

AE. glabra. (Ohio Buckeye). Usually a large tree with spreading branches, occurring from

AESCULUS, continued

Pennsylvania southward to Alabama. Leaves with five to seven, usually five leaflets, light green above, paler beneath, turning yellow in autumn. Flowers yellowish, in clusters. Fruit prickly, enclosing the large seed, or "buckeye."

AE. rubicunda (Red-flowered Horse-Chestnut). 25 ft. Similar to the preceding, excepting that the flowers are red and the tree less vigorous in growth.

AE. alba plena. 15 ft. Double white-flowering variety of slow growth.

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven

Ailanthus glandulosa. 50 ft. A very rapid-growing, open-headed tree, with large, pinnate foliage of bright green color and tropical appearance. Will thrive under conditions fatal to most other trees, and is well adapted to planting in cities for the reason stated. Many of the very best authorities give it preeminence for the location named. We offer female trees only, which do not have the objectionable odor.

AMELANCHIER. Snowy Mespilus

Amelanchier Botryapium. 20 ft. A desirable native tree, bearing in early Spring a profusion of white blossoms, followed later by purplish edible fruit.

ALNUS. Alder

Alnus glutinosa (European, or Black Alder), or **Prinos glabra** (Common Inkberry). A handsome shrub with shining foliage and fine black berries in autumn.

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Peach

There are but few more beautiful small trees than these flowering peaches. Blooming early in April they are looked on as harbingers of spring. The three sorts, red, white and pink, make a very attractive group. 10 ft.

ANDROMEDA. Sorrel Tree: Oxydendrum

Andromeda arborea. 25 ft. The only tree of all Andromedas. A very valuable medium-sized tree, bearing great racemes of white flowers in midsummer. In autumn the foliage changes to the most brilliant crimson. Indispensable.

ARALIA. Hercules' Club

Aralia spinosa. 15 ft. Tree of small size and singular looking, with very prickly stem and tropical appearance. Leaves pinnate. Immense panicles of white flowers in August.

BETULA. Birch

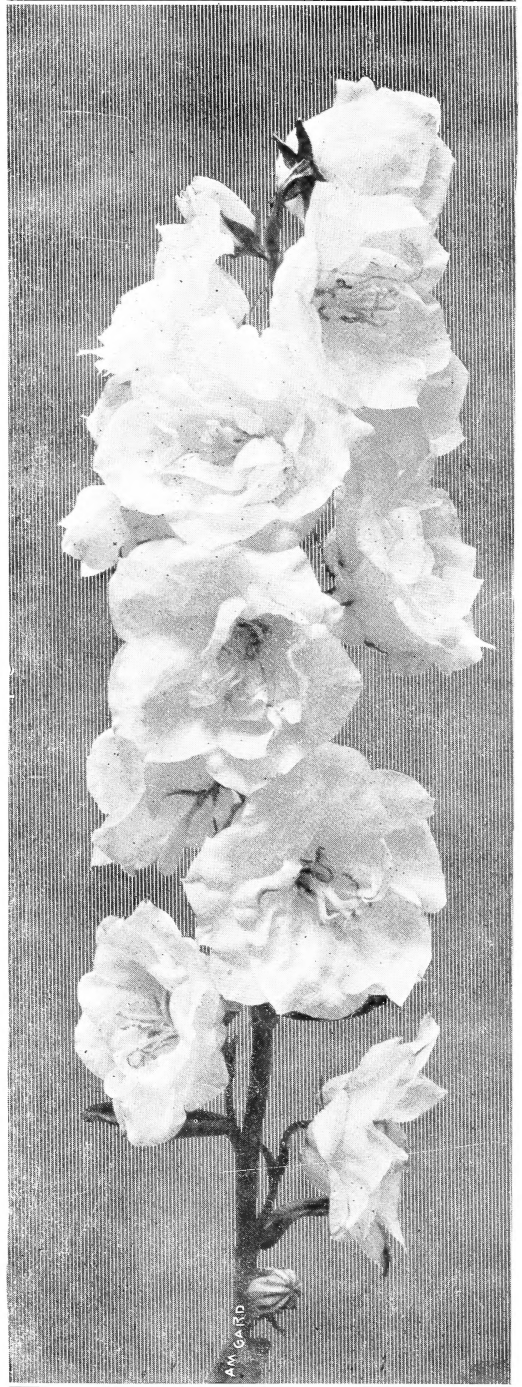
Betula alba (European White Birch). 40 ft. Of rapid and symmetrical growth and particularly effective in winter.

B. alba fastigiata (Pyramidal White Birch). 40 ft. Like the preceding, except its habit, which is columnar-shape and attractive by contrast.

B. alba laciniata (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). 35 ft. This is one of the most beautiful of all Birches. The leading shoot grows perfectly straight and the main branches are the same as those of the Common European White Birch, but the twigs are quite light and are gracefully pendulous. On this account, and because of its beautiful cut leaves, it is highly esteemed. It is particularly useful for planting as a single specimen or in groups on a lawn.

B. alba pendula Youngi. 6 to 10 ft. This forms a pendulous head which, when grafted on stems of 4 to 6 feet high, are well displayed.

B. alba purpurea (Purple-leaved Birch). 30 ft. This sort has purple leaves, and the bark, too, has in it a tint of the same color, making it desirable for contrast.



Double-Flowering Peach

CATALPA

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa). Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Flourishes in almost all soils. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green, lay like shingles on a roof; always making a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees; a valuable acquisition, desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting.

C. Bungei nana. Same as above, excepting that the grafting is done low at the ground.

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). 30 ft. More upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common *Syringæfolia* and blossoms two or three weeks earlier; valuable for timber, possessing wonderful durability. Large, heart-shaped downy leaves, large panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow; very ornamental.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM. Kadsura

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum. 40 ft. A Japanese tree, attaining great size in its own country, and bearing minute apetalous dioecious flowers. The leaves are of medium size, heart-shaped, dark green above and silvery beneath. The leaf-stalks and veins are purplish. Its pyramidal growth is very pretty. The tree prefers a damp situation, where it grows rapidly.

CERASUS. Cherry

Cerasus Japonica rosea pendula (Weeping Japan Cherry). 10 ft. One of the most beautiful weepers in cultivation. The branches bend gracefully to the ground and in early May are clothed with lovely, single rosy white flowers, which are particularly beautiful in the bud.

C. Sinensis flore plena (Chinese Double-flowering Cherry). 20 ft. This fine old sort is much esteemed for its large double white flowers, which appear in early May. Best in bush form.

CERCIS. Judas Tree

Cercis Canadensis (American Judas Tree). 20 ft. A small tree, round-headed when given room to develop, bearing a profusion of light pink flowers, about May 1. Often grows in bush form. Useful for grouping with flowering trees of similar growth.

C. Japonica (Japanese Judas). 8 ft. A most beautiful species, rarely more than a large shrub in size. The deep rose colored flowers are in bunches of a dozen or so together, and appear on the old wood as well as the new, in the first days of May. It is very conspicuous when in bloom.

CLADRASTIS. Yellow-wood

Cladrastis tinctoria (Virgilia). 20 ft. A beautiful native tree, of round-beaded growth, bearing racemes of pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented flowers in early June. Tree medium size; valued in ornamental planting.

CORNUS. Dogwood

For other species, see Shrubs

Cornus floridus (White Dogwood). 20 ft. A beautiful small-sized native tree, bearing an abundance of white flowers in May, followed by scarlet fruit and brilliant crimson foliage in autumn.

C. rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). 20 ft. Habit and character same as its parent, but bearing deep rose-colored flowers of great beauty. Of recent introduction. Deservedly popular and valuable.

C. pendula (Weeping Dogwood). 12 ft. This variety has the same handsome white flowers, scarlet fruit and handsome fall foliage as the common one. Differing from most all other weepers, the central shoot does not weep, but grows erect. It is a valuable ornamental tree.



Crataegus—Thorn

CRATAEGUS. Thorn

Well adapted to yards and small grounds, among the most beautiful of small trees. Fine foliage and doubly attractive when covered with their showy flowers. May and June. 15 ft.

C. coccinea (Scarlet-fruited Thorn). A native species, white flowers in May, scarlet fruit in autumn.

C. coccinea flore pleno (Double Scarlet Thorn). A tree of fine habit, with luxuriant foliage; large double flowers of deep crimson; scarlet shade.

C. coccinea flore pleno Paulii (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn). The best of the double varieties. Bright carmine-red flowers.

C. Crus-Salli (Cockspur Thorn). A native variety, long thorns, glossy foliage and bright fruit in autumn.

C. flore pleno (Double White Thorn). Has small double white flowers, very ornamental.

C. oxycantha (Common Hawthorn). The English hedge plant, white flowers.

CYTISUS. Golden Chain

Cytisus Laburnum. 15 ft. Distinguished for its racemes of lovely yellow flowers about June 1. Of dwarf habit and suitable for the background of shrubbery, individual specimens; attractive.

EUONYMUS. Strawberry Tree

Euonymus Europaea (European Burning Bush) 15 ft. A shrubby tree, well known and valued for its ornamental fruit, which is adherent nearly all winter.

FAGUS. Beech

Beeches have long been deemed indispensable to the landscape gardener. Their glossy foliage, the pendulous habit of the weeping, finely cut leaves of the fern-leaved and the purple of the blood-leaved, are what entitle them to this dis-

FAGUS, continued

blood-leaved, are what entitle them to this distinction. The white bark of the American is in nice contrast with the darker hue of the English and its varieties. Like all hard-wooded trees, they require severe pruning when transplanted.

Fagus Americana (American Beech). 40 ft. A noble and enduring tree of large size and round spreading habit. Attractive at all times, but markedly so in winter and early spring on account of its light-colored bark.

F. sylvatica (English Beech). 40 ft. Of more dense habit than the American and without its light-colored bark. Makes a handsome, long-lived tree of sturdy and robust character. All the Beech family are especially desirable, and for lawn planting should be allowed to grow close to the ground.

F. asplenifolia (English Beech). 15 ft. With finely divided, fern-like foliage and twiggy, well-formed growth, it is universally popular. It does not make so large a tree, nor is it of so strong a growth as the *Heterophylla*.

F. heterophylla (Cut-leaved Beech). 25 ft. The foliage is not so finely divided as is that of the fern-leaved, nor is it quite so twiggy a grower, but it makes a large tree. A desirable and beautiful variety.

F. pendula (Weeping Beech). 30 ft. The Weeping Beech is adapted for planting with groups of other trees as well as for single specimens. The unique character of growth, which is usually more distorted than is shown in the illustration, gives it a distinction unoccupied by any other weeping tree. The remark is often made that as a single tree it is ugly, but it is exactly this feature that makes it valuable. The regular outlines of other trees makes it necessary to plant something to break the monotony, to give relief from these regular lines, and it is then that the Weeping Beech is most useful.

F. purpurea (Copper Beech). 30 ft. In character and habit like the English Beech. Foliage of copper color, and not so large as the *Rivers*. Will make a rare and beautiful hedge.



American White Ash

F. Riversii (*Rivers' Beech*). 40 ft. Where a large and enduring tree of purple foliage is wanted, no mistake will be made in planting this. Needs full exposure to sunlight for best development and enduring color. Beeches are not easily transplanted and must be handled carefully.

F. tricolor. A variety of the Purple Beech, with a distinct border of vivid rose. A very beautiful variegation. Rare.

FRAXINUS. Ash

Fraxinus Americana (American White Ash). 50 to 60 ft. A very fine, large, rapid-growing tree. Just the tree for parks, large public grounds, or for street planting. Should be pruned closely when moved.

GLEDITSCHIA. Honey Locust

Gleditschia triacanthos. 40 to 50 ft. A fast-growing, large, open-headed tree, with pinnate foliage and strong spines. Its brownish catkins are produced in early June. It is particularly useful as a hedge plant for cold, bleak spots, being exceedingly hardy.

GLYPTOSTROBUS. Chinese Cypress

Glyptostrobis Sinensis pendula. 40 ft. A fast-growing, pyramidal, coniferous tree, not unlike the Deciduous Cypress, but with appressed foliage, on slender, drooping twigs.

GYMNOCLADUS. Kentucky Coffee

Gymnocladus Canadensis. 40 ft. This becomes a large, well-shaped tree when well developed. It makes but few twigs, but its pinnate leaves are so large that it gives ample shade. In early June large panicles of green flowers, of no beauty, are produced, which are followed by large pods of seeds. It is one of the few trees thriving at the seashore, and there it makes a valuable shade tree. It does well in low, wet places. Requires severe pruning when transplanted.

HALESIA. Silver Bell

Halesia tetraptera (Common Snowdrop Tree). 15 ft. A small native tree bearing most beautiful bell-shaped flowers similar to the snowdrop, but much larger; blooms in May. Grown in shrub form it is exquisite.

LARIX. Larch

Larix Europaea (European Larch). 40 ft. A pyramidal, coniferous tree, remarkable for its beautiful light green foliage in early spring, expanding with the first warm days of the advancing season; for this reason it is best transplanted in autumn.

LIQUIDAMBAR. Sweet Gum

Liquidambar styraciflua. 30 ft. A handsome tree with star-shaped leaves; desirable for its beautiful fall coloring. Thrives in low, wet soil, although doing well in all locations, and of merit everywhere.

LIRIODENDRON. Tulip Tree

Liriodendron Tulipifera. 60 ft. One of our largest native trees. Of rapid growth, with large, handsome, green leaves; the flowers, in early June, are tulip-shaped, greenish yellow, blotched with orange. Difficult to transplant, except of small size, which is therefore recommended.

MACLURA. Osage Orange

Maclura aurantiaca. A medium-sized tree, but grown principally as a hedge plant.

MAGNOLIA

It would be difficult to over-praise Magnolias. They make beautiful trees for ornamental planting, and the *Acuminata* and *Tripetala* are also valuable for street and avenue trees. The leaves are large, dark green, and the flowers white. Nearly all bear large and conspicuous fruit-pods, the *Tripetala* being especially handsome in this respect. They should be transplanted only in the spring, and closely pruned.

Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree). 30 ft. One of the largest-growing of Magnolias, and of rapid growth. It makes a pyramidal tree of much beauty. The flowers are yellowish white, and expand toward the close of May. The cucumber-like pods of seeds become of a carmine color in the fall. It is a very hardy sort, thriving alike in the mountains or in the low lands. Prune well when transplanting.

M. conspicua (Chinese White Magnolia). 10 ft. Greatly esteemed for its abundant pure white flowers, expanding before the leaves, in April; a large specimen is then worth going miles to see.

M. glauca (Sweet Bay). 15 ft. The sweet white, or New Jersey Magnolia, as this is oftentimes called, is greatly prized for its beautiful white, sweet-scented flowers. These flowers come later than those of most all other kinds, not expanding until the first week in June. In sheltered places it is almost or quite an evergreen. While it grows native in swamps and low ground, it does equally as well in higher situations. Prune closely when transplanting.

M. hypoleuca. 30 ft. From Japan. A stately ornamental tree, with large leaves. Good for avenues and streets.

M. Lennei. 15 ft. A beautiful sort, making a large growth, which can be controlled to form a shrub or make a small tree. The flowers are large, cup-shaped, rose-colored, expanding toward the close of April. A scarce and valuable sort.

M. macrophylla. 25 ft. This fine species makes a good-sized tree of rounded growth. The leaves are of immense size, as also are the flowers. Following the blossoms, which expand the first week in June, are the rounded fruit-pods, which are of a deep carmine when ripe. Will thrive in wet or dry situations.

M. Soulangeana. 20 ft. Perhaps the most popular of all the dwarf Magnolias, of vigorous growth and blooming profusely when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside and white inside. In average seasons the flowers open in the third week in April. It can be grown as a small tree or large shrub.

M. speciosa. 15 ft. Resembles the preceding sort a great deal; it is rather later in opening its flowers in spring.

M. stellata Halleana. 8 ft. A dwarf and valuable species. Flowers white, semi-double, delightfully fragrant. The earliest blooming variety. Japan.

M. tripetala (Umbrella Tree). 25 ft. A tree of medium size, with large, fresh, green leaves and large white flowers in latter part of May. The fruit-pods of this and the other native Magnolias change to carmine in autumn, and are a marked and beautiful feature.

MELIA

Melia Azedarach umbraculiformis (Texas Umbrella Tree; Umbrella China). A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. It is of unique appearance. Blooms middle of April.



Tea's Weeping Mulberry

MORUS. Mulberry

Morus pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). 6 to 8 ft. This most remarkable tree has taken the foremost place among weeping trees. It is the most graceful and beautiful hardy weeping tree in existence, and wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced; forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground, parallel with the stem; these are swayed by the slightest breath of wind, and when it ceases they fall back to their wonted places—the trees are never blown out of shape. All who see it agree that in light, airy gracefulness and delicacy of form and motion it is without a rival. It is entirely free from the seeming formality and stiffness of the well-known Kilmarnock willow, and its lithe form and easy curves are the very opposite of the irregular and grotesque habit of the weeping mountain ash. It has beautiful foliage, rather small, handsomely cut, divided into lobes, of a delightful fresh-looking glossy green.

NEGUNDO**Ash-leaved Maple; Box Elder**

Negundo aceroides. 30 ft. A native tree. Very popular with many, especially in the West, because of its extremely rapid growth. A good hardy tree, useful for street or avenue planting.

PTELEA. Hop Tree

Ptelea trifoliata aurea (Golden Hop Tree). 12 ft. One of the best golden foliage trees. Bears clusters of white flowers in June, followed by hop-like seeds in the fall. Plant in full sunlight.

PLATANUS. Plane: Sycamore

Platanus orientalis (Oriental Plane; Button-wood). 50 ft. A favorite avenue tree in Europe, and being much planted here for the same purpose. So far it has escaped the attacks of insects in cities. It forms a large spreading tree and cannot be too highly recommended when a large, rapid-growing tree is wanted. Thrives in either high or low ground.

POPULUS. Poplar

All Poplars are fast-growing, hence are favorite trees with planters when something of this sort is required.

Populus alba (Silver Poplar). 50 ft. Foliage dark green above, silvery beneath. Quite ornamental when young.

P. alba Bolleana. 55 ft. A variety differing from the parent form in its pyramidal growth. A valuable tree for grouping on the lawn and should be largely planted.

P. balsamifera (Boston Poplar; Balm of Gilead) 30 ft. Of strong, rapid growth and large leaves, it is in much demand. A good sort for street planting. It keeps its leaves long after those of other sorts have become brown or dropped off.

P. canescens (Green-Leaf, or Canadian Poplar). 50 ft. Similar to the Silver Poplar, but a more rapid grower and much better form; without doubt the most desirable of all the Poplars for street planting, and we especially recommend it for this purpose.

P. fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). 50 ft. Well known, and when well developed, a striking tree anywhere, and in certain situations invaluable.

P. monilifera (Carolina Poplar; Cottonwood). 50 ft. The most rapid-growing tree, with large, handsome, glossy, serrated deep green leaves. Succeeds everywhere; especially adapted to large cities where it makes unusual fast growth and resists smoke and gas. Pyramidal form, making a spreading head and dense shade when properly trimmed. It is unexcelled for quick growth and effect; makes a splendid windbreak or screen. Is used in larger numbers than any one tree for street planting. For new places and streets where the slower-growing ornamentals are desired, plant the Poplars between, securing an almost immediate effect, removing them as the other trees attain size.

P. monilifera Van Geertii (Golden Poplar). 30 ft. Foliage decidedly golden tinted throughout the summer and useful for contrasts.

PAULOWNIA

A rapid-growing tree, with very large leaves, and in early spring bears large panicles of light blue, very fragrant flowers. An excellent shade tree. Not hardy north of Maryland.

PYRUS. Mountain Ash

Pyrus Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash.) 20 ft. A fine, hardy tree of medium size, erect stem, smooth bark; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

P. Aucuparia quercifolia (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash). 18 ft. A distinct and desirable tree, with compact pyramidal head and dark lobed leaves, downy underneath, producing the same flowers and berries as the preceding. Very hardy and desirable for planting in lawns and dooryards.

P. Aucuparia pendula (Weeping Mountain Ash.) 15 feet. A beautiful tree with weeping branches. Makes a finetree for the lawn; suitable for covering arbors.

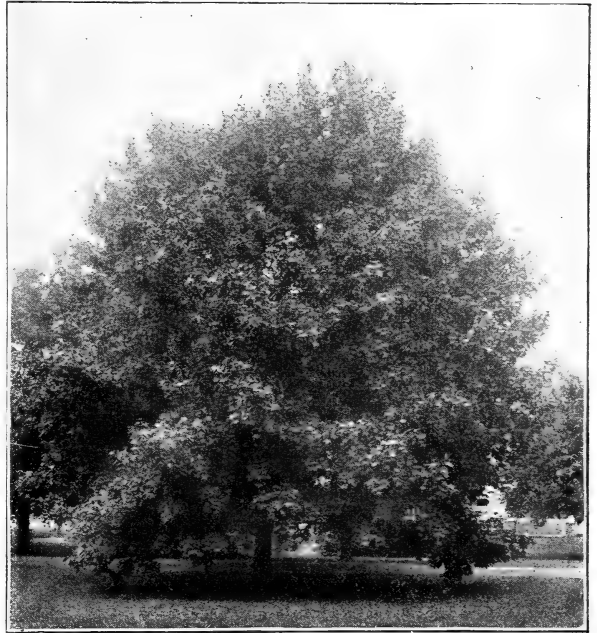
PYRUS**Flowering Apples, or Crab**

Pyrus, Bechtel's Double-flowering. 20 to 35 ft. One of the most beautiful of all. Its double, pinkish white flowers open about the middle of May.

P. Parkmani (*P. baccata Japonica*). 18 to 20 ft. A most lovely sort, producing at the close of April rosy pink flowers, white when fully expanded, in bunches of about four each, on long stems. Leaves are of a shining green. It is a small-sized tree.

PRUNUS. Plum

Prunus Pissardi (Persian Purple-leaved Plum). 10 ft. This is unquestionably the most desirable of all purple-leaved trees, as it retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather and its leaves until mid-winter. Also grown in shrub form.



White Oak

QUERCUS. Oak

Quercus alba (White Oak). 50 ft. A noble and enduring tree of great beauty. Requires a large space for proper development.

Q. Cerris (Turkey Oak). 30 feet. Medium size; thick dense growth; foliage green until killed by frost. Very handsome and attractive.

QUERCUS, continued

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). 40 ft. Makes a large shapely tree, especially attractive in autumn when the leaves change to a bright scarlet.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). 40 ft. Perhaps the most beautiful of all the Oaks, but not the most enduring. Leaves deep green and finely divided; grown singly it should be allowed to branch the ground. Makes a fine avenue tree.

Q. robur Concordia (Golden Oak). 35 ft. A rare sort with golden yellow foliage in spring and early summer. Perhaps the best golden colored foliage tree extant.

RHUS. Sumac
See, also Shrubs

Rhus cotinus (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree). 10 ft. The large masses of misty, purplish flowers which this bears in June give it the name of Smoke Bush. The leaves change to varying colors in fall.

SALISBURIA. Maidenhair Tree: Ginkgo

Salisburia adiantifolia. 40 ft. From Japan. Of large growth and columnar shape. Leaves of a light green and leathery texture, changing to yellow in autumn. Has no insect enemies and is winning popularity for city streets.

SALIX. Willow

Salix Babylonica (Weeping Willow). 35 ft. A well-known and particularly graceful tree, is indispensable in all plantations.

S. Babylonica dolorosa (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). 30 ft. A variety resembling the Babylonian Willow, except that it is more hardy and the leaves are a little broader.

S. Caprea pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow). 5 to 6 ft. Grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet high it forms an umbrella-shaped head, which makes it of much use to planters. It is a well-known weeping sort.

S. elegantissima (Thurlow's Weeping Willow). 40 ft. Larger and more spreading than the Babylonian form and hardier. Similar in foliage and grayish green bark.

S. pentandra (Laurel-leaved Willow). 20 to 25 ft. One of the best for foliage, which is of a bright shining green, remaining on the plant late in the fall. A fine sort for massing and valuable for planting at the seashore.

S. vitellina (Golden Willow). 15 to 20 ft. This is valued very much for its bright golden-barked twigs in the winter season, for the effect of which it is much planted. It is especially showy when planted in large groups. To produce the best results it should be severely trimmed every winter in order to induce a quantity of strong young growths.

SASSAFRAS

Sassafras officinale. 35 ft. A beautiful native tree, with oddly divided lustrous green foliage, changing to a rich yellow in Autumn. The whole tree and especially the root, is highly aromatic. On the farm where we were born stood a sassafras tree whose trunk was 3½ feet diameter.



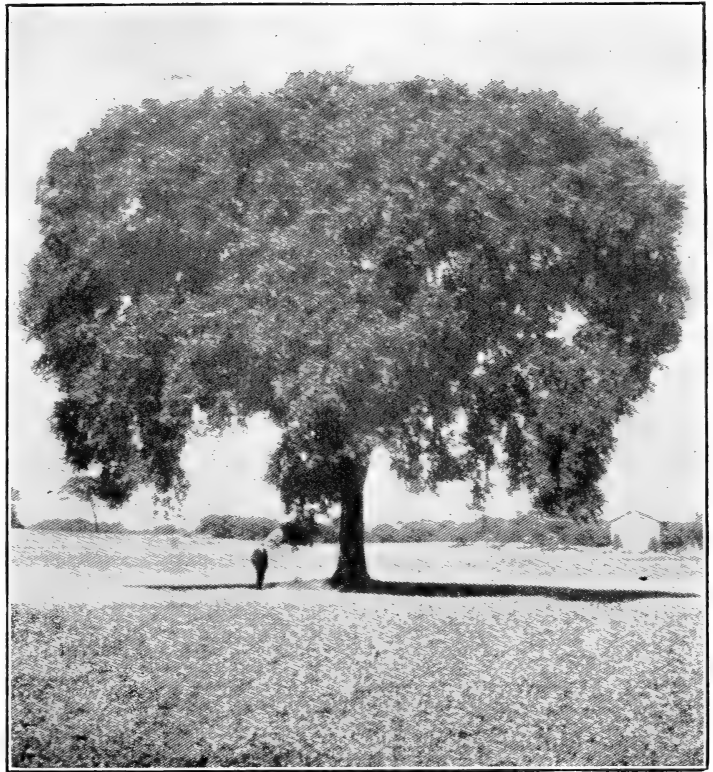
Artificial Lake, Weeping Willow in Rear

SYRINGA. Lilac

See, also, Shrubs

Syringa Pekinensis pendula (Weeping Lilac). 6 ft. Grafted on tall stems its distinct weeping habit and graceful foliage make it an object of much beauty.

S. Japonica (Japan Tree Lilac). 15 ft. This beautiful tree is found growing only in one small neighborhood in the most northern island in Japan. It makes a straight, stout, well-branched tree, with leaves so large and handsome that it would be in demand as a grand lawn tree for its foliage alone, but when it puts forth, in mid-summer, when other Lilacs have long been gone, its immense clusters of white blossoms standing stiffly out on the outer and top shoots of the tree, sometimes measuring 16 by 24 inches in size, it is then, without a doubt, the most showy of all our ornamental trees. The common Lilacs mildew the last half of the summer, but this new species is always clean and glossy in its great foliage and seems to be perfectly at home in our climate.

**SOPHORA**

Sophora Japonica. 25 ft.

A fine, spreading tree of medium size, bearing panicles of yellowish white flowers early in August. The young wood is a green color, quite conspicuous in winter.

S. Japonica pendula. 8 ft. A rare unique drooping tree of slow growth.

TAXODIUM. Cypress

Taxodium Distichum. Deciduous Cypress. 50 ft. Of rapid pyramidal growth. Foliage delicate and graceful. Will thrive in wet soil, or will do well on upland. Furnishes cypress lumber.

TILIA. Linden, or Lime

Tilia Americana (American Linden). 50 ft. An exceedingly fine, large-sized tree of rapid growth, well suited for broad avenues, parks and public places, where it can develop. It has clusters of small, fragrant, yellow flowers in spring. Will grow in low situations.

T. argentea (Silver-leaved Linden). 35 ft. A large-sized tree, forming a compact, round head. It is of rapid growth and useful for street and avenue planting, as well as for ornamental purposes. The leaves are green above and silvery beneath, and hold their color late in the fall.

RECOMMENDED FOR STREET PLANTING.—Suitable also for the lawn, where there is sufficient space. Described in their places in the catalogue. **Acer dasycarpum**, **Acer platanoides**, **Acer saccharinum**, **Acer rubrum**, **Aesculus Hippocastanum**, **Catalpa speciosa**, **Platanus orientalis**, **Populus alba**, **Populus fastigiata**, **Populus monilifera**, **Salisburia**, **Tilia Americana**, **Tilia Europaea platyphyllos**.

WEeping, or DROOPING.—**Acer dasycarpum** Wieri, **Betula alba laciniata**, **Betula pendula** Youngi, **Betula pendula elegans**, **Cerasus rosea pendula**, **Cornus florida pendula**, **Fagus pendula**, **Glyptostrobos pendula**, **Morus pendula**, **Pyrus Aucuparia pendula**, **Salix Babylonica**, **Salix aurea**, **Salix Babylonica dolosa**, **Salix Caprea pendula**, **Syringa Pekinensis pendula**, **Tilia argentea pendula**.

WHITE COLORED FOLIAGE.—**Acer platanoides Reitenbachii**, **Acer platanoides Schwedleri**, **Acer Japonicum** in variety, **Betula purpurea**, **Fagus sylvatica purpurea**, **Fagus sylvatica Riversi**, **Populus Van Geertii aurea**, **Ptelea trifoliata aurea**, **Quercus Robur Concordia**.

American Elm

A. argentea pendula (Weeping Linden). 30 ft. A fine large weeping tree. Habit and appearance of foliage similar to *Argentea*.

T. Europaea (European Linden). 40 ft. This makes a compact erect growth, but hardly as large a tree as *Americana*; the leaves are not so large.

T. Europaea platyphyllos (Large-leaved Linden). 50 ft. This is an upright tree of fine proportions and rapid growth. The foliage is rather larger than the common European.

ULMUS. Elm

Ulmus Americana (American Elm). 60 ft. A large lofty growing tree, the limbs of which droop in wide sweeping curves that are particularly attractive and graceful. The best avenue tree.

U. montana (Scotch Elm). 50 ft. A fine tree of rapid growth and attractive foliage.

U. montana Camperdowni (Camperdown Weeping Elm). Grafted 6 to 7 feet high this forms one of the most distinct and picturesque drooping trees. Growth luxuriant; leaves large, dark green and glossy.



Spirea Van Houttei (see page 20)

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Almond

Pink and white. The long shoots of this shrub are full of double rose-like blooms; very conspicuous and attractive. 3 ft. See also, Trees.

AMORPHA. False Indigo

Amorpha fruticosa. 4 ft. A large and handsome bush with whitish foliage and abundant spikes of chocolate-colored bloom.

ANDROMEDA

See, also, Evergreen Shrubs and Deciduous Trees
Andromeda speciosa, or *Zenobia speciosa* (Showy Andromeda). 1 to 2 ft. One of the choicest of ornamental shrubs, with oval foliage and producing numerous long clusters of large, pure white bell-shaped flowers. The dwarf habit of the plant, its showy foliage and its charming shaped flowers all unite to make this one of the finest of hardy shrubs.

ANDROMEDA, continued

A. Mariana. 1 to 2 ft. A beautiful species, bearing clusters of waxy white flowers along the length of the shoots. The flowers expand the first week in June.

ARALIA

For other Aralias, see **Deciduous Trees**

Aralia spinosa (Angelica Tree). A desirable new shrub adapted to all soils, and very useful for use in groups.

A. pentaphylla (Five leaved Aralia). 5 ft. Handsome deep glossy green foliage of pretty shape. Desirable.

AZALEA

See, also **Evergreens**

Azalea arborescens. 3 ft. A large-growing Wood Honeysuckle. Grows to a large-sized bush. Its pinkish white flowers appear about June 15. It can be grown successfully in the woods or in open situations.

A. mollis (Chinese Azalea). 2 ft. This is a species from China, and is, perhaps, one of the most attractive flowering shrubs introduced from that country. It is of comparative dwarf, bush-like habit. The flowers are large, being $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter, and appear in bunches on the ends of the shoots, and they expand about the middle of May. Color yellow, orange, red. We know of no other flowering shrub to equal them in attractiveness, and when massed in a large bed they create a particularly beautiful spot.

A. calendulacea. 3 ft. The lovely flame-colored one of the Southern Alleghanies. Blooms about May 25.

A. pontica. 3 ft. The well-known Ghent Azalea. Existing in many colors; hardy and beautiful when in bloom, it is a favorite with planters. It flowers the latter part of May. They are largely used for planting in beds with rhododendrons or with *Azalea mollis*; in this way they make a particularly beautiful showing.

A. viscosa. 4 to 6 ft. This summer-flowering Azalea has sweet-scented white flowers toward the close of June. It prefers a damp place.

BERBERIS. Barberry

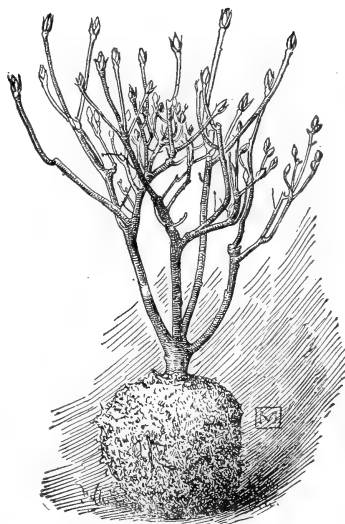
Berberis Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry). 4 ft. This is a dwarf, spreading Japanese species, with small, neat foliage and compact rounded growth. The white flowers appear about the 25th of May, followed by berries in great abundance, which toward the close of summer are of a deep scarlet color, and they continue of this color all winter long. The foliage, too, is most brilliant in its autumnal coloring. It is much used for ornamental hedging and for planting in masses.

B. vulgaris (Common Barberry). 5 ft. Of erect growth and with prickly stems, bearing pretty yellow flowers in May. Fruit purplish red, abundant and adherent. Makes a good hedge.

B. vulgaris purpurea. 5 ft. A desirable purple-leaved shrub of upright habit and prickly stems, bearing abundance of yellow flowers in May and reddish purple fruit in autumn. Adherent nearly all winter.

CALICARPA

Calicarpa purpurea. 3 to 4 ft. A Chinese species. The long shoots, full of violet-purple berries, are a grand sight in autumn, especially after the leaves fall. It is used largely by planters for producing a natural effect.



Azalea Mollis, in dormant state, showing ball of roots and flower buds

CALYCANTHUS

Sweet-scented Shrub, or Allspice

Calycanthus floridus. 5 ft. An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and of peculiar chocolate color.

CARAGANA. Siberian Pea

Caragana arborescens. 8 to 10 ft. A very hardy tall-growing shrub, not unlike a laburnum in appearance, bearing pea-shaped yellow flowers in bunches of two to three, in the first week of May. A useful shrub for massing.

CARYOPTERIS

Verbena Shrub: Blue Spirea

Caryopteris Mastacanthus. 2 ft. A new shrub which will be much planted because of its blooming late in the fall, when but few shrubs are in flower. In the axil of each leaf-stalk is a bunch of bright blue flowers. It continues in flower from the first of September to November. An entire bed of this plant produces a striking effect. Has been recently introduced as the Blue Spirea, which name is incorrect, as it does not belong to the spirea family. Western growers catalogue this under herbaceous plants.

CERCIS. Judas Tree

Cercis Canadensis (American Judas Tree). 20 ft. A small tree, round-headed when given room to develop, bearing a profusion of light pink flowers, about first week in May. Often grown in tree form. Useful for grouping.

C. Japonica (Japanese Judas Tree). 8 ft. A most beautiful species, rarely more than a large shrub in size. The deep rose-colored flowers are in bunches of a dozen or so together and appear on the old wood as well as on the new, in the first days of May. It is one of the finest flowering shrubs in cultivation, and very conspicuous when in bloom.

CHIONANTHUS. White Fringe

Chionanthus Virginica. 8 ft. Another very desirable large-growing shrub, bearing racemes of fringe-like white flowers in latter May. Its purple fruit, too, is highly ornamental, as is also its deep lustrous green foliage.

CLETHRA. Sweet Pepper Bush

Clethra alnifolia. 4 ft. A desirable, dense-growing shrub with dark green foliage and showy upright spikes of creamy white fragrant flowers in August.

COLUTEA. Bladder Senna

Colutea arborescens. 8 ft. A large-growing shrub, bearing yellow pea-shaped flowers in early June, followed by large, inflated seed-pods.

COMPTONIA. Sweet Fern

Comptonia asplenifolia. 2 ft. Fragrant, fern-like foliage. A desirable shrub for foliage effect.

CORCHORUS

See *Kerria*

CORYLUS. Hazelnut

Corylus Avellana purpurea (Purple Filbert). 6 ft. Leaves when first expanded a very deep purple, fading as the season advances to a light tint. Valuable for making color effects among large shrubs.

CORNUS. Dogwood

See, also, under *Trees*

Cornus alba (*C. stolonifera*; Red-twigged Dogwood). 5 ft. This bears bunches of white flowers in early June. In winter the young shoots become of deep blood-red color, for which it is much valued. It should be cut to the ground every winter and allowed to make entirely new growth each summer to secure the best color to the wood.

C. sanguinea variegata (Variegated Dogwood). 3 ft. Of dwarf habit and very conspicuous with its variegated foliage and blood-red bark.

C. Spaethii variegata. 3 ft. Similar to preceding, except in this we have yellow instead of white variegation. The markings of both are constant during the summer.

CYDONIA. Japan Quince

These rank among our choicest shrubs. As single shrubs on the lawn they are very attractive, and for the edges of borders or groups of trees they are specially adapted. Their large brilliant flowers are among the first blossoms in spring and they appear in great profusion, covering every branch, branchlet and twig before the leaves are developed and followed by large yellow aromatic fruit. Their foliage is bright green and glossy and retains its color the entire summer, which renders the plant very ornamental. Special attention is invited to this plant for ornamental hedges. It is sufficiently thorny to form a defense and at the same time makes one of the most beautiful flowering hedges. 4 ft.

Red-flowering. Has bright scarlet-crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring. One of the best hardy shrubs in the catalogue.

White-flowering. A very beautiful variety, with delicate white and bluish flowers.

DAPHNE

See, also, under *Evergreens*

Daphne Mezereum, Pink. 3 ft. Desirable because of blossoming so early before any other shrub; pink flowers borne in clusters. A very hardy shrub of dwarfish habit.

D. Mezereum album. 4 ft. Same as preceding, excepting the flowers are white.

DESMODIUM. Tick Trefoil

Desmodium penduliflorum (Sweet Pea Shrub). 3 ft. The dull time in gardens, where only hardy

plants are used, is in late summer, and this plant fills out this great void time of autumn with thousands on thousands of its red pea blossoms in the most luxuriant profusion. Its annual top shoots up to 3 and 5 feet high, and branches into multitudes of delicate drooping sprays, which become simply masses of red and violet blossoms always renewed, never ending till the frost of late October finally cuts the whole top down. Might be classed under Herbaceous Shrubs.



The *Deutzias* make an elegant foreground for the trees

DEUTZIA

Deutzia candidissima. 5 ft. A new white flowering, very choice sort.

D. crenata fl. pl. 5 ft. Flowers double; white tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

D. gracilis (Slender-branched *Deutzia*). 2 ft. A species of dwarf habit; flowers pure white. Fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely in a low temperature in winter.

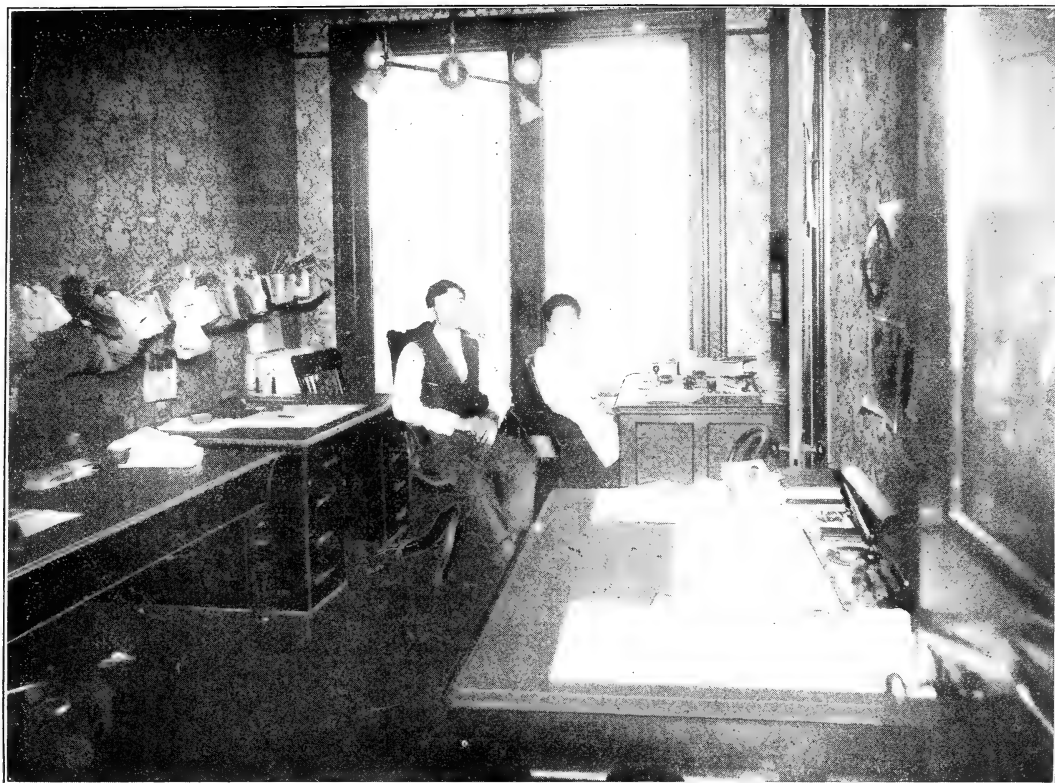
D. Lemoinei. 3 ft. A single white flower. A hybrid between *Gracilis* and the tall-growing variety. Quite hardy.

D., Pride of Rochester. 5 ft. Flowers double, outside petals tinged with pink, inside white. All the *Deutzias* are particularly handsome and showy in bloom.

ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus longipes (Japanese Silver Thorn). 5 ft. A handsome shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with ornamental reddish brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow. The bright yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is in the fruit, which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches, oval in shape and about one-half inch long; color deep orange-red, very showy and attractive. One of the most valuable berry-bearing shrubs.

E. angustifolia. 6 to 7 ft. One of the Silver Thorns. Noted for its silvery, downy leaf.



A Scene in our Newark Office



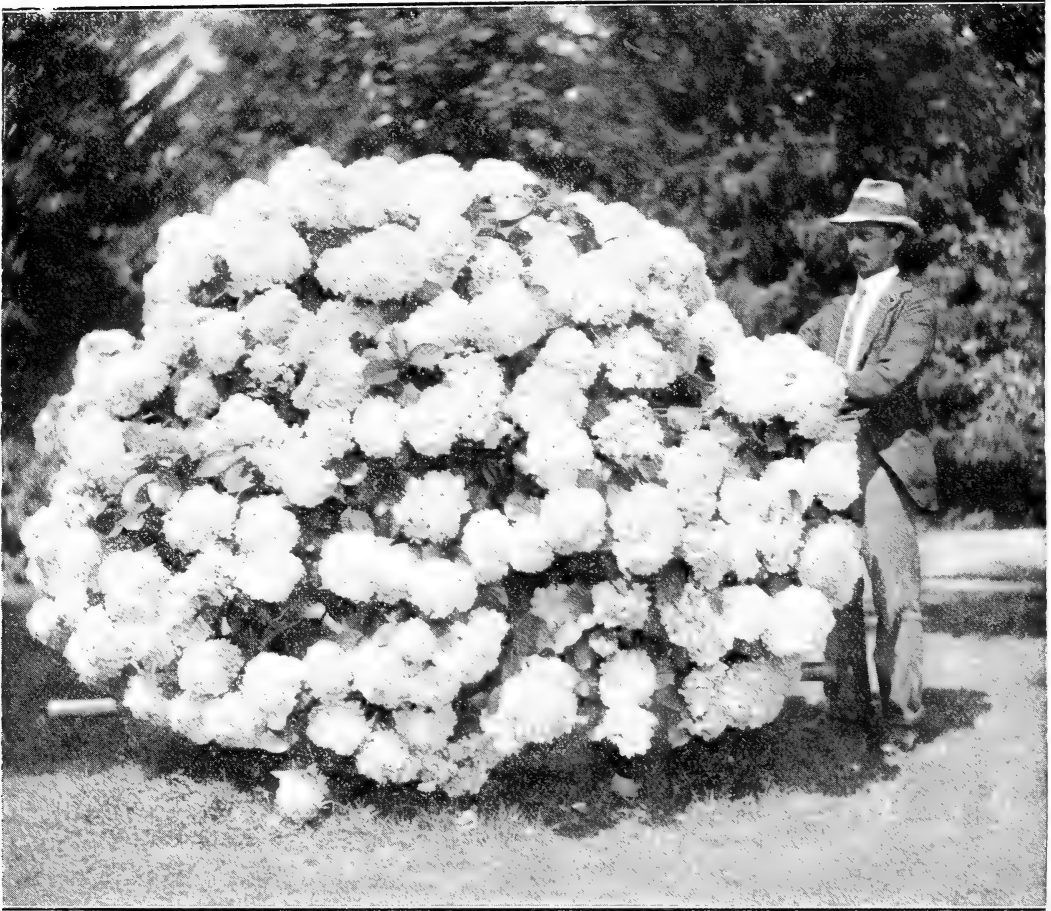
Mr. Cain Dictating to Stenographer



Mr. Pawnell dictating letters to his expert assistant



A Corner of our Millburn Packing Grounds

A fine specimen of *Hydrangea Hortensia***EXOCHORDA. Pearl Bush**

Exochorda grandiflora. 6 ft. From northern China. It is a vigorous-growing shrub, forming a neat, compact bush 10 to 12 feet high; can be trimmed into any desired shape. Flowers pure white, borne in slender racemes.

EUONYMUS

See under Trees

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

Known for its great beauty in early spring. Bright golden yellow flowers in April, as soon as winter is over.

Forsythia Fortunei. 6 ft. This makes long, pendent shoots, being extremely pretty when its arched branches are full of golden yellow flowers.

F. Fortunei aurea. Same with golden leaf.

F. suspensa. 4 ft. In general character like the Fortunei, but of more spreading growth.

F. viridissima. 5 ft. This is the one most often found in cultivation. It is of stiffer, more bush-like growth than the others. The flowers are a lighter yellow and open a few days later.

HIBISCUS (Althea). Rose of Sharon

The Altheas are fine growing and flowering shrubs. They are very desirable on account of blooming in late summer when but few trees or

shrubs are in blossom. We offer an assortment of colors ranging from pure white through gradations of red to deep purple. Flowers single or double. 8 ft.

Hibiscus flore pleno folia variegata. 6 ft. A strikingly beautiful shrub of light yellow tinted foliage and bearing a profusion of deep purple flowers.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. 6 ft. This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of 3 to 4 feet and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. Flowers white, borne in panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of last season's growth, as the flowers are borne on new wood and much finer when the plant is treated this way.

H. hortensia (New Japan). 2 ft. One of the most showy shrubs in cultivation; immense pyramidal panicles of pink or blue flowers more than a foot long. Rare; requires a little protection here.

H. hortensia rosea. Same as the preceding excepting the flowers are light rose-color.

H. hortensia Otaksa. 2 ft. Large foliage of a deep green; bears a profusion of deep pink or blue-colored flowers in huge trusses. Should have winter protection.

HYPERICUM. St. John's-wort

Hypericums are mostly dwarf, almost creeping plants, and can be grown in shady spots or in poor soil and yet thrive. They commence to bloom about midsummer and continue until frost sets in.

Hypericum aureum. 3 ft. From Tennessee. One of the finest in flower and foliage. Continues in bloom from August to October.

H. densiflorum. 3 ft. More shrub-like than the others. The flowers are not as large as the others, but are very numerous. They appear in July and continue for some time.

H. Moserianum. 2 ft. A half-shrubby sort, almost evergreen when protected, bearing very large yellow flowers 2 inches in diameter, which are produced from July till late fall. One of the most desirable of recent introductions. Not as hardy as the above and requires protection here.

ILEX (Prinos)

Deciduous Holly; Black Alder; Winter Berry
Ilex verticillatus. 5 to 6 ft. A beautiful shrub its bright red berries keeping their color well on toward spring. Its small waxy white flowers appear about July 1 and are not unattractive. It grows in low, moist places naturally and in thickets, where few other shrubs would thrive.

ITEA

Itea Virginica. 3 to 4 ft. A pretty native shrub; quite rare, bearing white flowers in June. Valuable for its rich coloring in autumn.

JASMINUM

Jasminum nudiflorum. 3 to 4 ft. A small slender shrub bearing yellow flowers in March or April, or even earlier if the weather is very mild. Of twining habit and will cover a trellis.

KERRIA. Corchorus

Kerria Japonica (Japan Corchorus). 4 ft. A slender, green-branched shrub, of spreading habit, with globular yellow flowers blooming from June to October.

K. Japonica flore pleno (Double-flowering Corchorus). 4 to 6 ft. A medium-sized shrub, with double yellow flowers. July to October.

K. Japonica variegata. 2 ft. A delicate-twigged, dwarf shrub, with white and green variegated leaves and single pale yellow flowers.

LESPEDEZA. Bush Clover

Lespedeza bicolor. 6 ft. A rare Japanese shrub or small tree, with pendulous branches; clover-like foliage. Pea-shaped flowers, pink and white, borne in great profusion from the axils of the leaves.

LAGERSTROEMIA. Crape Myrtle

Lagerstroemia Indica. Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicately flowered Lagerstroemia; universal favorites in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrubs, hardy in the southern states and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In the South the Crape Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common at the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A success with every one.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet

Ligustrum Amurense (Amoor River Privet). True. From Amoor River. Very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge

plant is grown. Foliage a bright green and does not color in winter as does the ovalifolium; most desirable in the South.

L. Ibota (Japan Privet). Very highly recommended, and a distinct and valuable sort.

L., Ibota media. A very compact, dwarf-growing variety especially suited for small places.

L. Ibota regelianum. A low, dense shrub with almost horizontal, spreading, pendent branches; the leaves are oblong or obovate.

L. ovalifolium (*L. Californicum*). 8 ft. This is the one commonly called Japanese Privet, and which has become so popular for ornamental hedging. In sheltered places it is evergreen. It makes a fine, large specimen holding its leaves late into winter. The flowers are white, in spikes.

L. ovalifolium tricolor. 7 ft. A variety of the above, beautifully marked with yellow, green and white. It is an extremely ornamental shrub, and the colors do not fade out in summer as is the case with many colored foliage plants.

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle

Lonicera Alberti (Siberian Honeysuckle). 2 to 4 ft. Leaves very narrow and long, of a blue tint, borne on slender, drooping branches. Makes a small, pretty rounded plant of pendulous habit, crowned in June with great profusion of delicate, exceedingly fragrant pink flowers.

L. fragrantissima. 6 ft. This Chinese shrub is greatly valued for its exceedingly sweet-scented pinkish white flowers, which appear in the earliest days of spring. It retains its leaves nearly or quite all winter. We would be justified in classing it as an evergreen.

L. Morrowi. 5 ft. A new sort from Japan, bearing cream-white flowers followed later by a great profusion of amber and red fruit, which is its crowning autumn glory.

L. Tatarica (Upright Honeysuckle). 5 ft. In colors pink, red and white. Very handsome and attractive shrubs in flower and fruit, and deserving more extensive use everywhere.

MYRICA. Bayberry

Myrica cerifera (Wax Myrtle). 2 ft. Foliage deep green, almost evergreen; flowers in May of a reddish color, followed in autumn by bunches of seed covered with a grayish waxy substance. This shrub will flourish in poorest soil and is valuable for seashore planting.

PAVIA. Dwarf Horse-Chestnut

Pavia parviflora (*P. macrostachya*). 5 ft. A much-valued shrub, because of its flowering in July when flowering shrubs are scarce, as well as for its beauty. It makes a flattish, round headed bush and from the apex of each shoot a panicle of white flowers is produced. From the flowers, long red stamens project.

PAEONIA

See, also, under **Herbaceous Plants**

Paeonia Moutan (Tree Peony). 2 ft. Of very slow growth, but hardy and enduring. Flowers rosy pink, large and attractive. Requires very rich soil. We have also a fine assortment of the Japanese large-flowering varieties.

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange

Philadelphus coronarius. 4 ft. Strong-growing, rounded habit, hardy foliage, fine, rich and green; pure white, very fragrant flowers in June, slightly resembling those of the orange tree. One of the best

PHILADELPHUS, continued

P. coronarius aurea (Golden-leaved Mock Orange). 3 ft. A very pretty plant of medium size with golden yellow foliage. It retains its color the entire season, and is valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with both green and purple-leaved shrubs.

P. grandiflorus. 8 ft. A large-flowered strong growing sort.

PRUNUS. Plum

Prunus pissardi. 8 ft. The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub of recent introduction. The young branches are a very dark purple, the leaves when young are a lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple and retain this beautiful tint until they drop late in autumn. It transplants easily and is worthy of wide dissemination. Flowers small, white, single.

P. triloba (Double-flowering Plum). 4 ft. Native of China. A highly interesting and desirable addition to hardy shrubs. Flowers double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on long, slender branches; flowers in May.

PYRUS (Aronia)

See, also, *Cydonia*

Pyrus arbutifolia (Choke Berry). 4 to 5 ft. This is a beautiful shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers about the second week in May, which are followed by extremely ornamental red berries.

RHODOTYPUS. White Kerria

Rhodotypus kerrioides. 4 ft. All summer. Dense habit of growth. Flowers like single, pure white roses and followed by black, showy seeds.

RIBES. Currant

Ribes aureum (Yellow-flowering Currant). Flowers yellow; pink stamens; sweet scented.

RHUS. Sumach

Rhus cotinus (Mist Shrub; Smoke Tree). 8 ft. The large panicles of purplish misty-looking flowers this bears in early June has gained for it the name of Mist Shrub, Smoke Bush, etc. In fall the leaves change to brown, red and yellow colors. See, also, under Trees.

R. glabra laciniata (Cut-leaved Sumach). 4 ft. A very striking plant of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves resembling fern leaves, dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn.

R. typhina laciniata (Fern-leaved Staghorn Sumach). 4 to 6 ft. This remarkable variety of our native Staghorn Sumach was found on the hills of Vermont. It has the same rapid, robust growth of the common form, producing the same showy cones of bright red fruit, but the leaves are so beautifully formed that they rival the most delicate fern in their intricacy. For massing with other effective foliage shrubs the effect can be very striking. It can also be cut to the ground each season if desired and a mass of the most beautiful foliage will result. This shrub will thrive on the poorest of soils with luxuriance.

ROBINIA (Acacia). Locust

Robinia hispida (Rose Acacia). 4 to 6 ft. This is valued for its elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers, which expand toward the close of May and continue for weeks. The branches resemble a moss rose. It is a beautiful shrub for planting in large masses producing a most desirable effect. Cut to the ground when transplanting.

SAMBUCUS. Elder

Sambucus nigra aurea (Golden Elder). 6 ft. A variety with beautiful golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for producing contrast when planted with other shrubs. Should have full sun to give best effect.

SPIRAEA. Spirea

An indispensable class of medium-sized shrubs of easy culture in all soils. They embrace a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming.

Spiraea arguta. 3 ft. Japan. One of the finest of early spring-blooming shrubs of light, open habit of growth with small deep green foliage; and in early May each branch is quite enveloped and bent beneath the wealth of minute purest white flowers. An acquisition worthy of every garden.

S. Billardi. 3 ft. Flowers in spikes, very pink; blooms nearly all summer.

S. Bumalda. 2 ft. A very handsome Japanese species of dwarf, compact habit. The plant is covered during midsummer and autumn with a mass of beautiful bright rose-colored flowers.



Spirea Anthony Waterer

S. Anthony Waterer. 2 ft. Same as Bumalda, excepting the flowers, which are deep red.

S. callosa alba. 2 ft. A white-flowering variety of dwarf habit.

S. crispifolia. 1 ft. From Japan. Very dwarf; pink flowers, blooming nearly all summer.

S. opulifolia aurea (Golden-leaved Spirea). 6 ft. An interesting variety with golden yellow tinted foliage and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous. Valuable for grouping and massing.

S. prunifolia flore pleno (Bridal Wreath). 5 ft. Very beautiful; its flowers are like white roses, from Japan. Blooms in May; foliage colors up finely in autumn.

S. Reevesii fl. pl. 4 ft. Flowers white and double; blooms freely in clusters.

S. rotundifolia. 5 ft. One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spiraea, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about 2 inches in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom; plants remarkably vigorous and hardy.

SPIREA, continued

S. sorbifolia (Ash-leaved Spirea). 5 ft. Handsome, compound, pinnate foliage, appearing very early in the spring. Flowers in a large, loose panicle, pure white, and the whole very showy. July. A first-class plant in every way.

S. Thunbergii (Thunberg's Spirea). 3 ft. April and May. One of the finest spring-blooming shrubs, as well as a valuable ornamental foliaged sort. The flowers are pure white, borne along the entire length of the branches, and so abundantly as to bend them in the most graceful curves. The foliage is very narrow and willow-like and of a pleasing shade of light green, while the habit of the entire plant is very graceful; elegant. As a low hedge-plant this is unsurpassed, keeping a dense globular form without trimming.

S. Van Houttei (Van Houtte's Spirea). 5 ft. June. Like the *S. Thunbergii*, this is one of the indispensable shrubs to any garden of any pretense whatever. The foliage is somewhat oval and toothed at the end, rich glossy green and turns to pleasing shades in autumn. The habit of the plant is pendulous, yet upright, giving a most

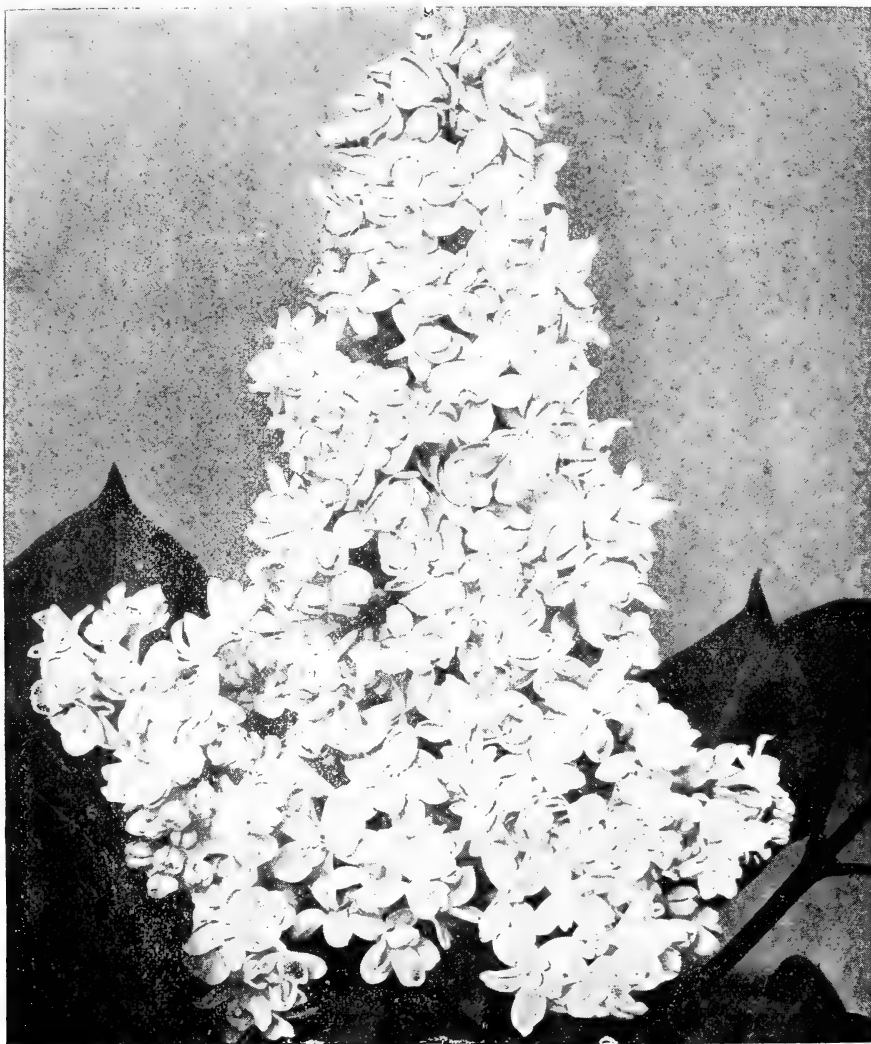
graceful appearance even when out of flower. The flowers are pure white and in dense clusters along the whole length of the branches, which are often weighed to the ground under their weight. One of the finest ornamental shrubs that we offer. Excellent as a single lawn plant, for grouping with the Thunberg's Spirea or others of its class, or in masses with other shrubs. Also a fine low hedge plant.

STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra flexuosa. 4 ft. July. An elegant new Japanese shrub of great ornamental merit. It forms a dense-growing shrub with peculiarly graceful and wavy branches. The foliage is handsomely and deeply cut, and of a pleasing color. Flowers are in dense spikes along the branches and pure white. Very rare and choice as yet.

STYRAX

Styrax Japonica. 8 to 10 ft. A very valuable large shrub. The branches are loaded with white flowers on long stems.



Marie Le Graye. White Lilac

SYMPHORICARPUS.**Snowberry**

Symphoricarpus racemosus (White-fruited Snowberry). 3 to 4 ft. This shrub is very much valued for its white berries in the fall. It is very ornamental when planted in masses.

S. vulgaris (Coral Berry; Indian Currant). 3 ft. Small flowers and persistent deep red berries along the under side of the branches. Graceful, pendulous habit and growth. Very ornamental and much used in massing large plantings.

S. vulgaris foliis variegatus (Variegated Missouri Currant). 3 ft. A choice, variegated, yellow and green-foliaged variety. Forms a symmetrical, globular bush and keeps its color well under the hottest sun.

SYRINGA. Lilac

Syringa Emodi. 5 to 6 ft. This species differs from the garden Lilac. It has large, shiny foliage and loose heads of whitish flowers. It blooms in early June, and is particularly useful on this account, other Lilacs being out of flower then.

S. Josikaea. 5 to 6 ft. Resembles Emodi a great deal, but this one has dark lilac-colored flowers. It blooms the first week in June. Distinct and valuable.

S. Japonica (Japan Tree Lilac). See under Trees.

S. Pekinensis pendula (Weeping Lilac). See under Trees.

S. Persica (Persian Purple Lilac). 5 ft. A profuse and early-blooming sort, bearing light purple flowers.

S. Persica alba. 5 ft. Same habit and form as the preceding, but almost white flowers.

S. Persica Rothomagensis. 6 ft. Beautiful reddish purple, large, fine and free-blooming. One of the very best.

S. villosa (Hairy-leaved Lilac). 6 ft. One of the newer species quite distinct from the older Lilacs. Foliage large, not unlike that of the White Fringe; flowers later than the others, rosy pink, and in large panicles. A very desirable species from Japan.

S. vulgaris. 8 to 10 ft. This and the varieties below mentioned are the true old garden Lilacs. This one is the common purple, and, as with all its varieties, it blooms about the second week in May.

S. vulgaris alba. 8 to 10 ft. The white form of the common Lilac.

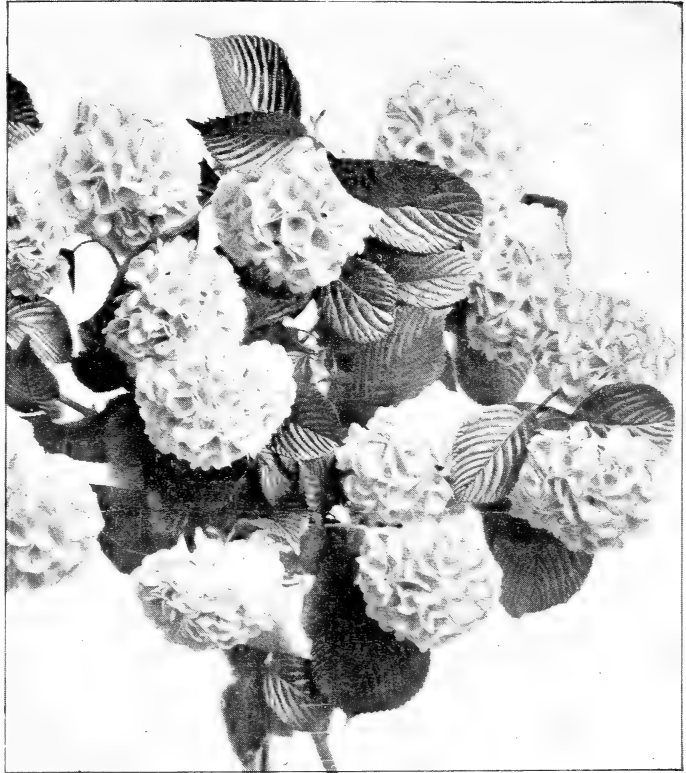
S. vulgaris, Charles X. 6 to 7 ft. Purple, with reddish tint; free bloomer.

S. vulgaris, Louis Spaeth. 6 to 7 ft. Dark reddish purple.

S. vulgaris, Marie Legraye. 3 to 4 ft. Large white flowers and large foliage; a dwarf sort.

S. vulgaris, Rubra de Marley. 6 to 7 ft. Very dark lilac; a good sort.

S. vulgaris Saugeana. 5 to 6 ft. Large, reddish colored flowers; desirable.



Snowball Japan

TAMARIX. Tamarisk

Tamarix Africana (African Tamarisk). 7 to 8 ft. The leaves of all the Tamarix are very small. This sort has light pink flowers in small slender racemes, which appear toward the close of May. The Tamarisk thrives well at the seashore.

T. Gallica (*T. Chinensis*). 7 to 8 ft. Resembles the preceding and blooms about same time.

T. Indica. 7 to 8 ft. All the species are alike in foliage to a great extent, but this one blooms in August; the flowers are pale rose.

T. Japonica plumosa. 7 to 8 ft. There is some variation in foliage and habit of growth of this one, and, like the preceding, blooms in August.

VITEX. Chaste Shrub

Vitex Agnus-castus. 3 to 4 ft. A valuable shrub for its August and September bloom. Flowers of lilac color, in loose panicles.

VIBURNUM. Snowball

Viburnum cassinoides. 4 to 5 ft. A native shrub of medium size, with erect, grayish branches; thick, ovate, shining leaves, and large cymes of small white flowers. The large, fleshy drupe is pink, changing to blue. Grows mostly on low grounds, but succeeds in high locations.

V. dentatum (Arrow-Wood). 6 ft. A tall native shrub with slender branches and smooth twigs. Leaves ovate, coarsely toothed, smooth on both sides. Clusters of fruit very dark blue almost black. Found in moist soil, but will succeed elsewhere; grows rapidly.

VIBURNUM, continued

V. Lantana. 8 ft. Leaves heart-shaped, covered with a mealy pubescence beneath. Flowers white in May, followed by pink, red and black fruit with the advancing season.

V. Opulus (High-bush Cranberry). 6 ft. An attractive and showy shrub, and particularly in the fall, when covered with its large red berries.

V. Opulus nanum (Dwarf Guelder Rose). 1 to 1½ ft. Makes a round, cushion-like bush not over 2 feet, and does not flower. Valued for its dwarf aspect.

V. Opulus sterile (Common Snowball). 6 ft. A well-known and highly prized shrub for its large balls or masses of sterile white flowers.

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball). 6 to 7 ft. One of the very best of shrubs. Of upright, bushy growth, entire leaves, and bearing heads of white flowers in great profusion; it stands unrivaled among shrubs. Much superior to the old Snowball. It blooms toward the close of May.

V. tomentosum. 6 to 8 ft. A very desirable species, bearing large, flat heads of white flowers, which perfect themselves about the second week of May. The scarlet berries which appear in August are remarkably showy, though small.

WEIGELA

Weigela amabilis. 5 ft. A shrub of straggling irregular habit, bearing light pink or nearly white flowers. Has the merit of flowering quite abundantly in the fall.

W. candida. 5 ft. A strong-growing new variety, bearing pure white flowers in great profusion. One of the best.

W., Eva Rathke. 4 ft. A quite new dark red variety; very floriferous. Rare.

W., floribunda. 4 ft. Plant of slender growth with dark fuzzy bark and leaves, and dark purplish flowers in profusion. A fine, distinct sort.

W. lutea. 5 ft. A new yellow-flowering kind.

W. rosea. 4 ft. An elegant shrub with fine rose-colored flowers, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June.

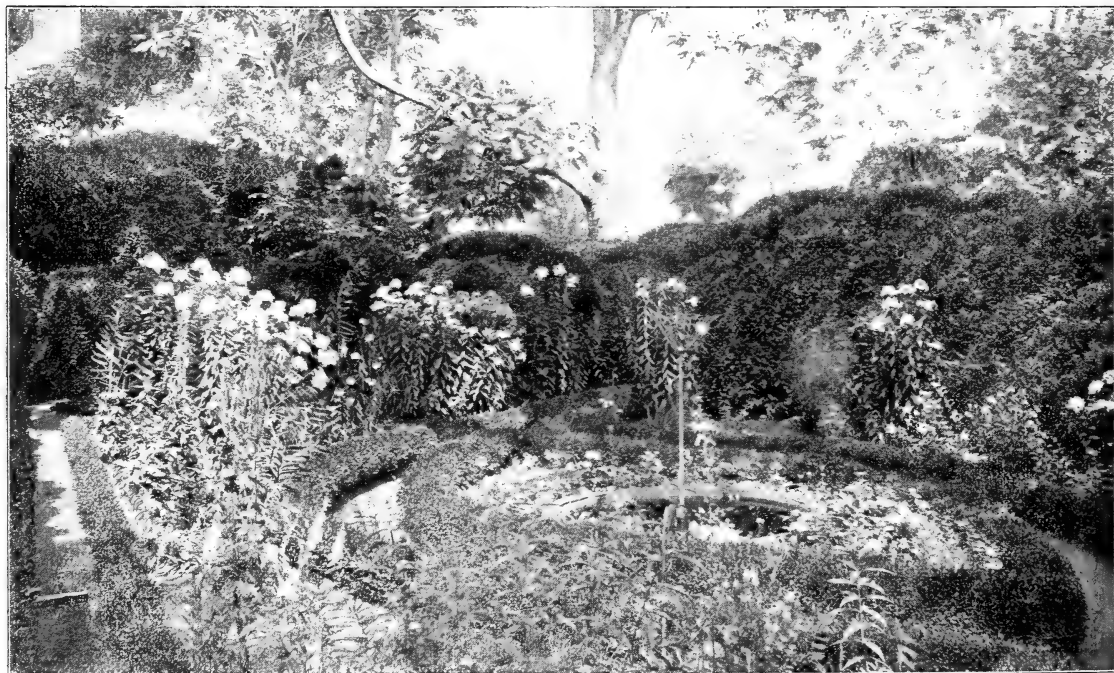
W., Variegated. 3 ft. A neat, dwarf shrub, valuable for the clearly defined variegation in its leaves of green, yellow and pink; very effective and useful. Flowers similar to Rosea, delicate rose and pink. This is one of the finest variegated leaved shrubs known, and is greatly esteemed.

XANTHOCERAS

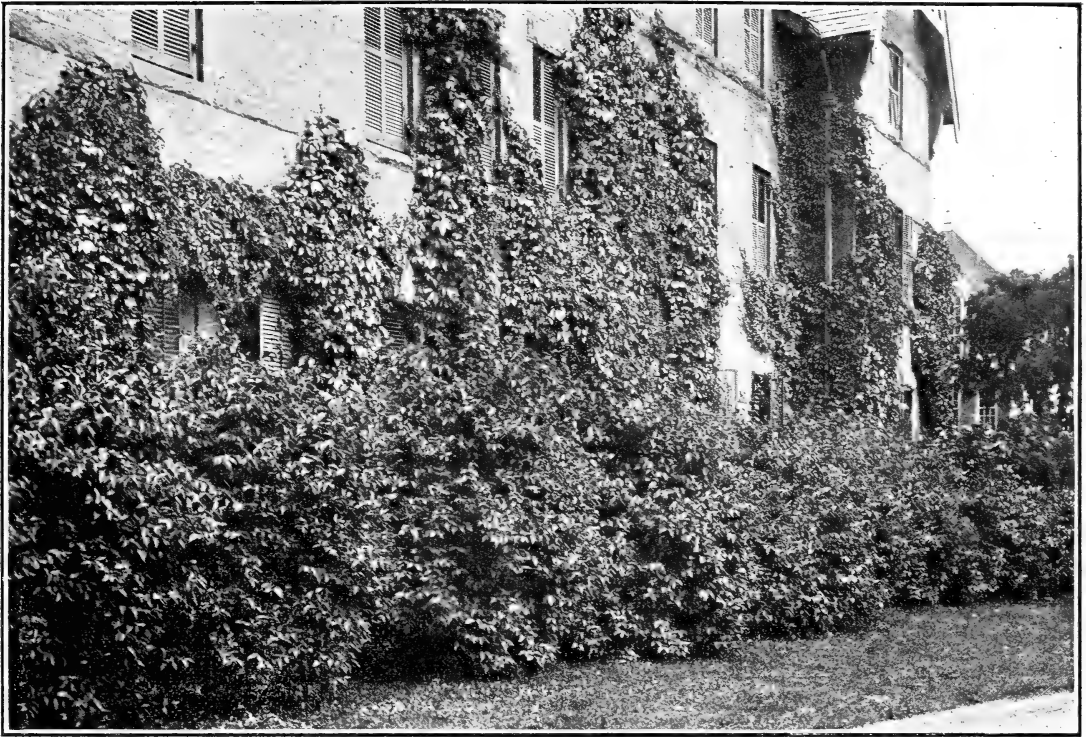
Xanthoceras sorbifolia. 6 ft. From Central China. Forms a shrub or small tree, foliage resembling that of the Mountain Ash. Flowers five-petaled, white, reddish copper-colored at base, disposed in racemes about 8 inches long; they expand in April or May with the leaves. It is very floriferous, young plants flowering freely. Requires protection until established.

XANTHORRHIZA

Xanthorrhiza apiifolia (Yellow Root). 2 ft. A native shrub of neat, dwarf habit; especially suited for borders. Flowers plum-colored, on racemes in May.



We have Created this Effect for Others, Let Us Do the Same for You.



Ampelopsis Veitchi

CLIMBING SHRUBS AND VINES

What a wealth of material under this heading! Is it a stone pile or an outbuilding you wish to hide? Or the clapboards on an old house devoid of paint? No better way than nature's own way to cover these artificial blemishes.

ACTINIDIA

Actinidia polygama. A strong-growing Japanese vine, with rather large leaves and bearing white purple-centered flowers.

AKEBIA

Akebia quinata. A singular Japanese climbing shrub, with fine foliage and clusters of purplish fragrant flowers of peculiar form.

AMPELOPSIS

Ampelopsis Veitchi (Japan, or Boston Ivy). A plant of exceeding merit and beauty. Leaves smaller than the Virginia Creeper and very handsome, changing to crimson-scarlet in autumn. Grows rapidly and clings tenaciously to the walls or wood surface. Invaluable for screening and ornamenting brick or stone structures.

A. quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Beautiful digitate leaves, becoming rich crimson in autumn. A rapid grower and tenacious climber.

ARISTOLOCHIA

Aristolochia Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). A native vine of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent light green foliage and curious brownish pipe shaped blooms.

BIGNONIA. Trumpet Vine

Bignonia grandiflora (Chinese Trumpet Vine). This beautiful species bears large yellowish scarlet flowers. It is less rampant of growth than the following.

B. radicans (Common Trumpet Vine). A most useful, strong-growing native vine, clinging tightly to whatever its growing shoots touch and bearing clusters of scarlet flowers in July and August.

CELASTRUS

Celastrus scandens. Known as Staff Vine, Bittersweet, etc. A very vigorous grower. Its scarlet fruit, adherent nearly all winter, is an object of much beauty.

CLEMATIS. Virgin's Bower

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, many of the varieties with flowers 5 to 7 inches in diameter. Excellent for pillars or trellises, or when used for bedding, or running over rockwork or an old tree or stump, they make an excellent show. They delight in rich soil, a sunny situation and are perfectly hardy.

Clematis, Duchess of Edinburgh. Fine, large, double white flowers. Very fine.

C., Mad. Edouard Andre. New. Single, crimson, free-blooming and very fine.

CLEMATIS, continued

C. Henryi. Creamy white; very large and fine shape; free grower and bloomer.

C. Jackmani. Flowers, when fully expanded, 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet-purple, with a rich velvety appearance; distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frosts.

C. Ramona. A strong, rampant grower and a perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. Color deep, rich lavender.

C. Viticella Kermisus. Flowers of medium size, of bright wine red color, without a touch of purple. A strong, free grower, producing shade in a comparatively short time. A perfect sheet of fine red color.

SMALL-FLOWERING CLEMATIS

C. coccinea. A very handsome hardy climber, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral-red color. Blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost.

C. Flammula. A rapid-growing variety, with small, white, sweet-scented flowers.

C. paniculata (Sweet-scented Japan Clematis). A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merits. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. These flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.

DOLICHOS

Dolichos Japonica. Kudzu Vine. This is a most remarkable rapid-growing perennial vine, and is unparalleled for ornament and shade. If planted in rich soil will produce graceful, twining stems 40 feet long in a season. Valuable for covering loggias, arbors, verandas and pillars, or for any other position where a quick shade or ground cover is desired. The beautiful pea-shaped flowers are borne in racemes 4 to 6 inches long, and are suggestive of miniature racemes of wistaria.

DIOSCOREA

Dioscorea Batatas (Chinese Cinnamon Vine). Beautiful, hardy, entrancingly fragrant; grows in shade or sun, wet or dry; no insect ever troubles, no winter harms; once planted will grow a lifetime; will grow 30 feet in a single season.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus radicans. A self-clinging vine of slow growth until well established. Is evergreen. A most useful plant for rockwork and for covering low walls, also used for borders; very hardy.

E. variegata. Similar in habit and growth to the above, but with variegated leaves.

HEDERA. Ivy

Hedera Helix (English Ivy). The old evergreen Ivy. A handsome climbing evergreen plant especially suited to the north side of buildings, where it will escape the direct winter sunlight.

JASMINUM

See under Shrubs



Clematis Henryi



Chionanthus (White Fringe). See page 13

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

Lonicera Belgica (Monthly Honeysuckle). Flowers pink in the bud, cream-color when expanded.

L. brachypoda (Japan Evergreen Honeysuckle). A dense-growing evergreen variety, blooming freely about the middle of June.

L. brachypoda-aureo reticulata. A variegated golden-leaved variety. Very attractive.

L. flava (Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle). Free-growing, bearing bunches of yellow flowers.

L. Halliana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). Of very robust growth and good habit. Blooms freely in June and intermittently afterward. Flowers cream-yellow. The most popular Honeysuckle.

L. sempervirens (Red Coral Honeysuckle). An American species, bearing bunches of scarlet flowers in latter June. More beautiful, but not so free-blooming as the others, and without fragrance.

LYCIUM. Matrimony Vine

Lycium vulgare. A neat, half-climbing plant, bearing small light pink flowers, followed by scarlet fruit in autumn, when it is exceedingly ornamental.

WISTARIA. (Glycine)

Wistaria frutescens (American Wistaria). A fast grower, bearing racemes of light purple flowers in the first week in June.

W. multijuga (Japanese Wistaria). This bears racemes of flowers 2 to 3 feet in length and of light purple color. Flowers at the close of May.

W. Sinensis (Chinese Purple Wistaria). A most beautiful climber of rapid growth and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

S. Sinensis alba (Chinese White Wistaria). Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions. Rather tender when young.

We take pride in the strong, vigorous growth of our shrubs, and they are sure to please you.



The Evergreen is with us when all other foliage is gone

EVERGREENS

Their superior stateliness of form and splendor of growth, their dense foliage and pleasant resinous odor, all tend to place the evergreens of first importance as ornamentals, especially for the winter landscape. Invalids and many people visit the parts of our country where the Pine and Evergreen forests abound, on account of the atmospheric resinous odors having a well-founded reputation for healthfulness. The Balsam Fir is especially odorous. A pillow filled with Balsam sprays remains wonderfully fragrant, and gives out much of the regular health-giving properties of a Balsam forest. Such pillows for summer nights are refreshing, to say the least. Those having extensive yards to accommodate evergreens need not travel great distances to wild forests to secure benefit from evergreen trees.

Early spring planting is the best, though they can be safely moved during wet falls. If soil inclines to be dry in planting evergreens, tramp or pound down the earth quite firmly (but with care) on the roots. Mulching is good for them during dry seasons.

Evergreens are difficult to transplant, and both the time and manner of transplanting should be looked to. They should be subjected to as little exposure as possible and be set with great care. Evergreens give color to the landscape in winter, are useful for making windbreaks and hedges, and especially for screening unsightly objects from view; the dwarf varieties are used now for massing in beds, as by a judicious selection the effect produced is most gorgeous through the year.

ABIES (Picea). Spruce

Abies alba (White Spruce). 25 ft. Foliage a silvery green, and more closely set than in the Norway Spruce; a noble tree; in form most regular; thrives near the seacoast.

A. Alcockiana. 20 ft. Moderate pyramidal growth, leaves deep green above, somewhat concave, streaked with glaucous and yellow bands below. A choice and curious evergreen.

A. Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). 40 ft. An elegant native pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate, dark foliage like that of the yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

A. Canadensis Sargentii pendula (Sargent's Weeping Hemlock). 8 ft. Compact and spreading habit, with graceful spray-like pendulous branches. Permanent weeping habit, like an evergreen fountain. A most beautiful evergreen. Very rare.

A. Engelmanni. 20 ft. A Colorado evergreen of much beauty, its foliage on the under side being of a light blue color. It is of slow growth and dense habit. Quite a rare sort.

A. excelsa (Norway Spruce). 50 ft. A lofty, elegant tree of perfectly pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age has fine graceful, pendulous branches. It is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges.

A. excelsa aurea. 30 ft. A variety of more dwarf habit and distinctly marked golden foliage.

A. excelsa conica. 10 to 20 ft. This is of dwarf, compact habit, broad at the base; of conical growth without any pruning. A useful sort in ornamental planting.

A. excelsa Gregoriana (Gregory's Spruce). 4 ft. Of dwarf hemispherical form, dense habit and dark green foliage. Good for cemeteries and small places.

A. excelsa inverta (Weeping Spruce). 10 ft. A pendulous variety of the Norway Spruce, the branches regularly and closely hugging the main stem. The most picturesque of all the Spruces.

A. excelsa pumila (Dwarf Black Spruce). 3 ft. A fine variety, growing from a few feet in height to 3 to 4 feet in breadth. Foliage dark colored.

A. excelsa pyramidalis. 25 ft. A tall, slim yet compact grower.

ABIES (Spruce), continued

A. excelsa pygmaea (Dwarf Spruce). 2 ft. A perfectly dense variety, hardly ever growing more than 3 feet high. An elegant plant on a lawn.

A. nigra (Black Spruce). A fine tree of compact growth, with smooth blackish bark.

A. orientalis (Oriental, or Eastern Spruce). 30 ft. A handsome tree, of medium size and very compact habit. The foliage is bright, glossy and very abundant. One of the most valuable evergreen trees. It has no objectionable traits, and is appropriate for many situations.

A. polita (Tiger's-tail Spruce). A beautiful Japanese Spruce, the young wood of which is of a yellowish tint. It is a rare and choice sort, and should be included when extra fine varieties are needed.



Colorado Blue Spruce

A. pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce). 25 ft. A magnificent tree, recently introduced from the Rocky Mountains, which is rapidly taking a prominent place as the most popular blue evergreen. It is of fine, compact habit, with abundant foliage of a silvery or sage-green, or sometimes a bluish tint. Seedlings are variable in color, and grafted trees of the best color are rare.

A. pungens Kosteriana. 25 ft. Grafted from a strain of selected, intense and constant blue. Exceedingly rare, and must be seen to be appreciated.

ABIES (Picea). Fir

Abies balsamea (Balsam, or American Silver Fir). 40 ft. A very erect, regular, pyramidal tree, with dark green somber foliage; grows rapidly.

A. concolor. 30 ft. A very beautiful species, with yellow bark on the young branches; leaves obtuse, glaucous, green, arranged in double rows, the lower ones 2 to 3 inches long, upper ones shorter, channeled above. This tree is equal in beauty and color to the Colorado Blue Spruce.

A. Fraseri (Fraser's Silver Fir). 20 ft. Resembling the common Balsam, but more dense foliage; short, erect. A tree of lasting beauty.

A. nobilis (Noble's Silver Fir). 20 ft. A dwarf and slow grower while young, but eventually becomes a magnificent large tree, of a beautiful silvery blue tint.

A. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir). 30 ft. A rare and magnificent tree of remarkably symmetrical habit, naturally forming a perfect pyramid, clothed with a dense mass of shiny foliage which retains its dark green color undimmed through the coldest winter. Considered in this country and Europe one of the finest Silver Firs. A moderate grower.

A. pectinata (European Silver Fir). 40 ft. A well-known species of vigorous growth and spreading horizontal branches; foliage warm dark green above and silvery beneath.

ANDROMEDA

See, also, under Trees and Shrubs

Andromeda Catesbaei. 3 to 4 ft. This has thick, shining green leaves, which change to a copper color in autumn. The drooping racemes of waxy white flowers appear in May.

A. floribunda. 3 to 4 ft. This native species is admired for its racemes of white flowers in early May, as well as for its evergreen character and its hardy nature.

A. Japonica. 3 to 4 ft. A beautiful species, having bright green leaves and drooping racemes of waxy white flowers. The blossoms expand early in May. This is one of the most beautiful of dwarf broad-leaved evergreens, and one that has been largely planted during the past few years. It blooms with the first plants in spring, the white flowers making a beautiful contrast with the dark green foliage. It is valuable for planting on the outer edges of rhododendron and azalea beds, or along the borders of woods or large masses of shrubbery.

AZALEA

Azalea amoena (Dwarf Azalea). 2 ft. A particularly neat, round bush, not more than 2 to 3 feet high. In early May when covered with its mass of bright red flowers, nothing can be more showy. It makes a half-shady, sheltered position; admirably adapted for small yards and a great favorite wherever known.

A. hinodigiri. A grand variety of compact bushy habit, bearing larger leaves than the *Amoena*. The plant grows in vigor with age, and in bloom is an object of great beauty, being literally covered with bright carmine pink flowers. The finest shrub of recent introduction.

BERBERIS

Berberis ilicifolia (Holly-leaved Barberry). 3 ft. Thick, spiny dark green holly-like foliage, good bushy habit, especially recommended.

BIOTA. Oriental Arborvitae

For American Arborvitae and varieties, see *Thuja*
Biota orientalis. 15 to 20 ft. This is the ordinary form. The very flat growth of the younger branches and its bright green foliage well distinguish it.

BIOTA, continued

B. orientalis aurea (Golden Chinese Arborvitæ). Of conical or rounded form; foliage dense, bright golden green in color.

B. orientalis elegantissima (Rollinson's Golden Arborvitæ). 6 ft. A beautiful upright-growing kind, the foliage golden in summer and bronze-colored in winter. It is used largely for setting in evergreen beds. The finest one of this habit.

B. orientalis minima glauca. 2 ft. A new dwarf form.

B. orientalis nana aurea (Golden Chinese Arborvitæ). 2 to 3 ft. This has a bright golden tint with the green, and it makes but a dwarf, rounded growth. Useful for planting in evergreen beds. Much prettier than the old variety. Quite hardy.

B. orientalis semper aurea (Always Golden Arborvitæ). 4 ft. Dwarf, dense, conical habit. Color golden throughout the year. Rare and the best. A little tender here.

BUXUS. Box

Buxus sempervirens (Common Tree Box). 6 ft. A large shrub or small tree, with thick leathery dark green leaves. Bears shearing well and can be shaped in any form desired. We have these sheared with round heads or pyramids.

B. suffruticosa (Dwarf Box). 2 ft. The well-known Box used for edging, and invaluable for this purpose. It makes too, a handsome, very small ornamental bush.

CEDRUS. Cedar

Cedrus Atlantica glauca (Blue Cedar). 30 ft. Vigorous, pyramidal and open growth. Fine blue foliage. New and rare.

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster macrophylla. 2 ft. Very deep green and small foliage; flowers white, followed by showy scarlet fruit, staying on all winter. Best for rockwork and edging of shrubbery.

CRATAEGUS. Evergreen Thorn

Crataegus Pyracantha. 8 ft. A shrub of rather straggling growth, bearing bunches of white flowers in May and orange-colored berries in the autumn.

CUPRESSUS. Cypress

Cupressus Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress). 5 to 40 ft. Light green, close, erect; not entirely hardy here.

DAPHNE

Daphne Cneorum. A spreading, almost trailing shrub, forming pretty green clumps. Early in May it produces heads of rosy pink flowers, and other flowers follow occasionally throughout the season. A useful plant for rockwork.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus Japonicus. 5 ft. A beautiful evergreen, having shiny green leaves. It is one of the few shrubs doing nicely along the seacoast.

E. Japonicus variegatus. The leaves of this shrub are beautifully variegated. Requires some protection in winter from shining sunlight.

For creeping *Euonymus*, see under *Vines*

ILEX. Holly

Ilex crenata (Japanese Holly). 6 ft. A much-lauded and very attractive Holly from Japan, bearing small, shining, myrtle-like leaves in great

abundance. Entirely hardy here, and said to transplant readily. Specially recommended for low evergreen edges.

I. opaca (American Holly). 25 ft. A beautiful evergreen, bearing red berries in great abundance, contrasting finely with the bright green. leaves.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

Juniperus communis aurea (Douglas' Golden Juniper). 2 ft. A dwarf, almost creeping form. the foliage of a beautiful golden color.

J. Hibernica (Irish Juniper). 8 ft. Close-growing, upright habit. Fine for columnar effect in landscape work.

J. Japonica (Japan Juniper). 5 ft. Best of all the Junipers. Of dense, but not pyramidal habit, and very hardy.

J. Japonica aurea (Golden Japan Juniper). 3 ft. Needles so short as to appear wanting; branches very miniature in fronds, clear golden green. One of the most beautiful and rare of all dwarf conifers.

J. Sabina (Savin Juniper). 3 ft. Low, spreading, with handsome, very dark foliage; very hardy. Suitable for lawns, cemeteries and rock-work.

J. Sabina tamariscifolia (Tamarisk-leaved Savin Juniper). Creeping. A very elegant variety, with broad, plummy branches, covered with very dense, glaucous and deeper green foliage. Forms a broad and very dense clump. One of the finest for lawn planting or use in edge of groups covering banks.

J. Suecica (Swedish Juniper). 5 ft. Grows much like the Irish, but more compact and of a lighter green.

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar). 25 ft. Form tapering, symmetrical; color good at all times, but its bronzy appearance in fall and early winter is very attractive.

J. Virginiana elegantissima. A distinct and beautiful variety of the Red Cedar, with golden bronze foliage; particularly attractive in winter, when the golden bronze of the young growth is contrasted with the dark green of the older.

J. Virginiana glauca (Glaucous Red Cedar). The compact, conical habit of this variety, combined with its silvery foliage, render it very distinct and desirable.

J. Virginiana pendula (Weeping Red Cedar). 4 ft. A weeping form. A veritable evergreen fountain, and one of the most picturesque of all conifers. Extremely rare as yet.

KALMIA

Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel). 3 ft. Every one knows the beautiful Mountain Laurel, and it has a place in all hearts. Our plants all have a ball of earth around the roots, and are sure to grow.

K. angustifolia. 3 ft. Narrow, glaucous leaves; handsome, reddish, purple flowers in June.

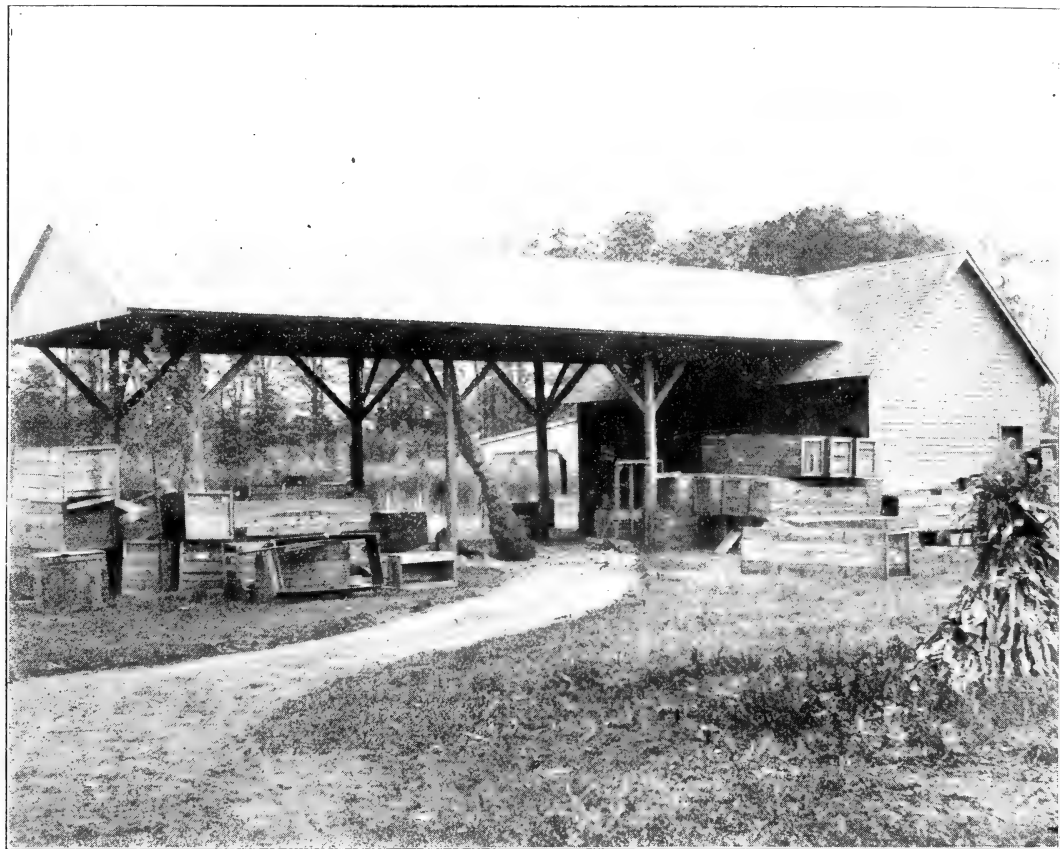
MAHONIA

Mahonia Aquifolium (Holly-leaved Ashberry). 3 ft. A well-known bush of the greatest value to give a surface of green foliage in winter. Its large spiny leaves are much like those of the famous English Holly, and its bright yellow flowers in May are very effective.

M. Japonica. 3 ft. A new species from Japan, which has the noblest foliage of any evergreen shrub that endures our climate.



Our Hope for Years to Come.



A Packing Ground Scene at Our Millburn Place.

We employ about twenty men here during the busy season.

PINUS. Pine

Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Black Pine). 30 ft. A remarkably, robust, hardy tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; highly ornamental. Valuable for this country; growth rapid.

P. Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). 15 ft. A small conical, short-leaved species, resembling a miniature White Pine.

P. contorta. 40 ft. This Pine possesses foliage of the darkest green.

P. excelsa, or **Bhotan**. 40 ft. Resembles White Pine, but the leaves are much longer and of a silvery green. It has a pendulous and very dense habit of growth. A noble tree.

P. Mughus (Dwarf Mugho Pine). 6 ft. A very distinct species. Leaves short, stiff, a little twisted, and thickly distributed over the branches; does not grow tall, but spreads over the ground, generally assuming a globular form; very dense. Fine for evergreen shrubbery.

P. Strobus (White Pine). 60 ft. The most ornamental of all our native Pines. Foliage light, delicate, silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest soils.

P. Strobus nana (Dwarf White Pine). 4 ft. A handsome globular variety that forms a bush 4 to 6 feet in diameter, clothed with a dense mass of soft, silvery foliage. One of the prettiest dwarf evergreens.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). 30 ft. A fine, robust, rapid-growing tree, with short, erect branches and silvery green foliage. Largely planted.

RETINOSPORA**(Chamaecyparis) Japan Cypress**

This is the most interesting family of evergreens, mostly of dwarf habit, and particularly suited to small places. Many have yellow or white shades in the foliage, which makes them very showy. They transplant easily and bear any amount of shearing.

Retinospora ericoides (Heath-like Retinospora). 3 ft. Regular conical, compact, pyramidal bush, desirable for contrast from its violet-red color in winter.

R. filifera (Thread-branched Japan Cypress). 10 ft. Perfectly upright leader, and main branches quite horizontal, yet the slender, smaller branches are of a peculiarly graceful and weeping habit, giving a very choice effect to the whole. Foliage of a pleasing light green shade. One of the showiest of hardy evergreens.

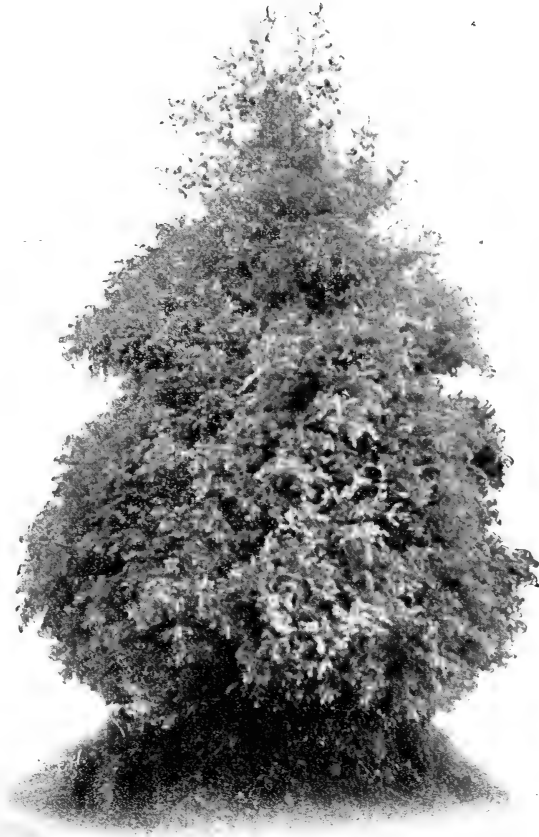
R. filifera aurea (Golden Thread-branched Japan Cypress). 2 ft. This promises to be one of the handsomest of the family, with all the gracefulness of the last, and branches of a beautiful golden color. A great acquisition. Of very slow growth.

R. obtusa. 15 ft. A tall-growing variety, with spreading graceful foliage of bright green, glaucous beneath; valuable.

R. obtusa aurea. 6 ft. Of slower growth and foliage; decidedly golden; rare.

R. obtusa compacta. 4 ft. This is a magnificent form of Obtusa; dense, with beautiful concave fronds.

R. obtusa gracilis aurea. 5 ft. A choice variety of graceful form in which the spreading branches are elongated at their extremities, and the small shoots are in their young growth brightly colored in gold, fading later to a more verdant shade.

**Retinospora Plumosa**

R. obtusa nana (Dwarf Obtuse Retinospora). 2 ft. A very attractive and singular variety, forming a dwarf cushion-shaped little bush, seldom more than 1 or 2 feet high, but spreading out in a horizontal direction, and becoming a large, dense, flat tuft of glossy deep green spray when old. One of the most interesting conifers.

R. obtusa nana aurea (Golden Dwarf Obtuse Retinospora). 2 ft. Similar to the last in form, of slower growth, with foliage of a rich bronze-yellow. One of the finest and most constant of variegated evergreens.

R. pisifera (Pea-fruited Retinospora). 10 ft. Smaller than *R. obtusa*, with fine, feathery foliage branches glaucous underneath. A distinct and beautiful variety.

R. pisifera aurea. 10 ft. A rare and handsome golden form of Pisifera. Color bright and constant.

R. plumosa (Plumed Retinospora). 10 ft. One of the best of Japanese introductions, being hardy and graceful, with delicate glaucous foliage.

R. plumosa argentea (Silver-plumed Retinospora). 8 ft. A silver-tipped variety of the preceding.

R. plumosa aurea (Golden-plumed Retinospora). 10 ft. This is a most beautiful and valuable variety. Its shoots are golden tinted through the year, and brighter in the winter. It is unsurpassed for massing.

R. plumosa lutescens. 3 ft. A variegated variety; foliage silvery green and gold. Dwarf.

RETINOSPORA, continued

R. squarrosa Veitchii (Japan Retinospora). 10 ft. A most distinct and valuable sort. Foliage of compact, tufted character; color steel-gray. Grows quite large, but, in common with all Retinosporas, bears shearing to almost any form.

RHODODENDRON

No class of hardy plants produces so rich an effect of foliage at all seasons or such magnificent flower results as the Rhododendrons. The class has been constantly improved by nurserymen, and particular attention has been given to infusing the blood of perfectly hardy species into the newer named sorts, so that at the present time the list of sorts perfectly adapted to this climate is ample. The colors in the hardy sorts now range from purest white to deepest crimson and rich plum-purples, including all possible shades and combinations of these colors. With proper conditions no class of plants are more easily grown than the Rhododendrons, and once established less care is necessary than that usually given ordinary shrubs. No garden is complete without one or more specimens of these exquisite plants. The soil conditions are very simple; lime in any form must be excluded, as it is fatal. In any soil of ordinary fertility the class will thrive, while a liberal addition of leaf-mold will produce richer flowering effects. A common failure with Rhododendrons is due to a too free mixture of leaf-mold or peat, rendering the soil too porous and consequently dry. Protection is best accomplished by standing evergreen boughs among the plants; and this method is far superior to smothering the plants in boxes, barrels, or with overdressing of leaves. Manure should only be applied when of a thoroughly rotted nature. To ensure free-flowering results for future seasons, carefully remove the partially ripened seed-vessels in July or early August.

Rhododendron Catawbiense. 6 ft. This is one of the types from which the hardy named varieties originated. It forms a broad, dense bush, with handsome deep green evergreen foliage and bears at the extremity of each branchlet immense heads of clear lilac spotted purple flowers.

R. maximum (Great Bay). 6 ft. This species is found native as far north as Portland, Me., consequently absolutely hardy. The foliage is very large, each leaf often 10 inches long and of the deepest glossy green. The flowers are in dense heads 4 to 6 inches across; white, tinged with pink and yellow.

NAMED HYBRID RHODODENDRONS

Of these we have a very superior collection of hardy varieties which have been carefully tested. We wish to especially enforce the fact that our plants can be relied upon for hardihood, as we regret to state that many plants we meet with upon private estates that have been purchased from other sources are either of varieties known as tender, or such as show at a glance the predominating tender blood of *Rhododendron ponticum*. Our aim is to send out only such sorts as have been proved by ourselves to be hardy.

Album elegans. White.

Album grandiflorum. White.

Boule de Neige. Pure white.

Blandyanum. Early; rosy crimson.

Caractacus. Late; rich purplish crimson.

Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet; hardy.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac; free bloomer and extra hardy.

General Grant. Rosy scarlet.

H. W. Sargent. Crimson.

Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson.

Purpureum grandiflorum. Purple.

Roseum elegans. Vivid rose; beautiful.



Rhododendron Maximum



SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA.

SCIADOPITYS. Japan Umbrella Pine

Sciadopitys verticillata. A very rare Japanese tree of slow growth, but eventually attaining large size. Each branch and shoot is terminated by a whorl of glossy, olive-green, needle-like leaves, radiating like the rays of an umbrella, which the name implies. Often spoken of as the "most beautiful of pines." It is a rare tree even in Japan.

TAXUS. Yew

T. baccata (English Yew). 10 ft. Large bush-form with numerous branches, slightly spreading, covered with fine, dark green foliage. Makes a handsome tree for landscape planting, and owing to the depth of color is very useful for contrasting with other sorts.

T. baccata elegantissima (Beautiful Variegated Yew). One of the most valuable golden-leaved evergreens which we have. In June and July the leaves of the new growth are of a bright straw-

color, rendering the plant highly effective, either by itself or in connection with other conifers. One of the hardiest of the Yews.

T. brevifolia. 3 ft. Slow-growing, spreading. This is the hardiest of all the Yews.

T. cuspidata (Abrupt-leaved Japan Yew). 3 ft. A broad upright-growing bush; dark green foliage.

T. Hibernica (Fastigiata; Irish Yew). 5 ft. Remarkably upright in form; very distinct; foliage is of the deepest green; very compact habit.

T. Hibernica aurea (Golden Irish Yew). 4 ft. The leaves are green in the center and margined with yellow.

T. Hibernica Overeynder (*T. erecta*). 6 ft. Of compact, upright form; dark green foliage; remarkably hardy.

THUYA. Arborvitae

See Biota for Oriental Varieties

Thuja occidentalis (American Arborvitae). 30 ft. This plant is, all things considered, the finest evergreen for hedges. It is very hardy and easily transplanted, few or no plants ever failing if nursery specimens are obtained. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense and perfectly impervious to the sight. It forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground or for any other purpose.

T. occidentalis aurea (Geo. Peabody's Golden Arborvitae). 15 ft. Compact growth and bright golden foliage, which is permanent through the year; semi-dwarf; desirable; rare.

T. Douglasi aurea (Douglas' Golden Arborvitae) 15 ft. Free grower, with fine golden yellow foliage; hardy. The most desirable golden Arborvitae for the northern states.

T. ericoides (Heath-leaved Tom Thumb Arborvitae). 2 ft. A very pretty little compact evergreen, of dwarf habit.

T. compacta (Parson's Dwarf Arborvitae). 3 ft. A globe of light green foliage. One of the most striking plants for single specimens. Very hardy.

T. globosa (Globe Arborvitae). A flat, round and very dense sort with the striking peculiarity that all the branches are perfectly flat and set upright with the edges radiating from the center. A most desirable dwarf.

T. Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arborvitae). 3 ft. Dwarf, round, dense, yellowish green foliage. An excellent sort.

T. Little Gem. 1 ft. New. Very dwarf and compact. Foliage a beautiful dark green; rare.

T. pyramidalis. 10 ft. This exceedingly beautiful Arborvitae is the most compact and erect of the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining its color remarkably well through the entire season, and perfectly hardy.

THUYA, continued

T. Vervaeana. 8 ft. A distinct variety in which green and yellow are finely blended.

T. Wareana (Siberian Arborvitæ). A superb variety, somewhat similar to American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more compact in habit. It holds its color during winter and bears trimming well. Is most valuable for low hedging or single specimens.

THUYOPSIS. Nootka Sound Cypress

Thuyopsis borealis (Nootka Sound Cypress). 20 ft. Pyramidal; fine pale glossy green foliage. A remarkable, graceful and beautiful tree, holding its color all winter. A little tender.

YUCCA. Adam's Needle

Adapted to all soils and very useful either in connection with other plants in shrubberies, or as a single lawn plant or in groups of several. The

foliage is always interesting and useful for its subtropical effects, but when the flower-spike is thrown up and develops the effect is unrivaled by any other hardy plant. A group of ten to one hundred plants on the lawn is ornamental the year round and when in flower is extremely showy. Few plants will grow as well in very dry situations which is an added merit.

Yucca angustifolia (Rocky Mountain Yucca). 1 ft. This sort has narrow leaves and blooms before the others, in the second week in June.

Y. filamentosa. 2 ft. The well-known garden Yucca, blooming toward the close of June. It is the best known and most largely planted of all the Yuccas.

Y. recurvifolia. 2 ft. Resembling Filamentosa, but the recurved foliage distinguishes it.



The Standard and Pyramidal Forms of Well Trained Evergreens Give the Grounds an Exclusiveness
Obtained in no Other Way



HEDGE OF CALIFORNIA PRIVET

HEDGE PLANTS

The idea of planting hedges for use and ornament and screens for the protection of orchards, farms, and gardens, is a practical one and rapidly becoming appreciated. They serve not only as protection against the fierce winds, but there is much less trouble from the blowing off of the fruit. Some writers tell us that the temperature is warmer in the vicinity of evergreens. However this may be, we know that our gardens are earlier and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of evergreens or shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines between neighbors, or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. We all know that such hedges continue a principal attraction in our best kept places.

DECIDUOUS HEDGING

Berberis (Barberry). In variety.
Hibiscus (Althæa). In variety.
Ligustrum ovalifolium (California Privet).
Ligustrum amurense.

Maclura aurantiaca (Osage Orange).
Rosa rugosa (Japanese Rose).
Spirea. In variety.
Syringa vulgaris (Purple Lilac).

EVERGREEN HEDGING

Abies excelsa (Norway Spruce).
A. Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce).
Buxus nana (Dwarf Box Edging).
B. sempervirens (Tree Box).

Crataegus Pyracantha (Evergreen Thorn).
Thuya occidentalis (American Arborvitæ).
T. Sibirica (Siberian Arborvitæ).

There are a large number of plants sometimes used for hedging, the names of which we do not mention here. If a customer has a preference for any particular variety, it would be safer to consult us and describe the situation.

PLANTS AND TRAILING VINES

For Covering Ground under Trees and for Shady Places and Banks

Euonymus radicans
Lonicera Halleana

Convallaria majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley)
Rosa Wichuraiana

Vinca minor (Blue Periwinkle)
Vinca alba (White Periwinkle)

While the Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle, is considered the commonest of all plants used for ground covers, is still remains indispensable for this purpose, especially for carpeting the ground under trees and in dense shade or where the soil is poor or stony. It grows sufficiently dense to the exclusion of weeds and other obnoxious vegetation. It is excellent for clothing steep banks, spreading very rapidly when established. Can be successfully planted any time from early spring until fall.



MRS. JOHN LAING

A profuse bloomer until way late in the season.

ROSES

Cultural Directions.—In selecting a spot for a Rose-bed do not choose one where they will be shaded by trees or buildings, as the Rose delights in an open, airy situation, with plenty of sunshine. Roses are very partial to a clay loam soil, but will do well in any ordinary soil if well enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. In preparing the bed, dig it up thoroughly to the depth of 12 or 15 inches, as rose roots penetrate deep when they have a chance. In forming the bed do not elevate them above the level of the ground surrounding, as they will suffer less from drought. After the plants have been set out, keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or two, by frequent stirrings. An occasional soaking with weak manure-water is a great help to them.

Protection.—All roses are better for a light covering in Winter. This may be done by hilling up with earth; or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with evergreen branches.

Pruning.—This operation is best performed during March. Most roses do better if moderately pruned, some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others, to remove one-half or one-third is sufficient. *All must be more or less pruned when planted, do not neglect this.*

Roses in Pots, for growing in the conservatory, will give you a succession of bloom if treated in the following manner: Drain the pots well with broken bits of crock; mix one part of well-rotted cow-manure with two parts of light, friable soil, and press firmly about the root in potting. Keep well watered during the summer, more scantily in the fall and winter. Keep all flower-buds pinched off until winter, and then give all the sunlight possible. Keep your plants clean and growing; about 60 degrees is the best temperature for it.

Following are a few good kinds selected from many hundreds.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Alfred Colomb. Bright crimson; splendid, robust grower.

American Beauty. Deep, rich rose-color.

Anne de Diesbach. Beautiful carmine; very large and fragrant. One of the best.

Baron Bonstetten. Dark crimson.

Baroness de Rothschild. Beautiful light rose.

Captain Christy. Delicate rose.

Clio. One of the best of the newer varieties; of fine, vigorous growth, with rich foliage; large, perfect flowers of globular form; delicate flesh-color with pink rosy centers.

Coquette des Alpes. White.

Coquette des Blancches. Pure white.

Dinsmore. Dwarf; deep crimson.

Duke of Edinburgh. Bright carmine.

Fisher Holmes. Lively crimson; a valuable sort.

Francis Levet. Bright clear rose-color.

Frau Karl Druschki. A pure white rose of perfect form and good substance. A vigorous grower and free bloomer. A superb rose.

General Jacqueminot. Glowing scarlet-crimson; superb flower.

George Washington. Red, shaded crimson; large and full.

Giant of Battles. Dwarf; brilliant crimson.

Glorie de Margottin. Red; full, perfect form.

Gloire de Lyonnaise. A rare shade of salmon-yellow, and the nearest approach to yellow in the Hybrid Perpetual Roses. Flowers full and sweet.

Jean Liabaud. Bright deep crimson-maroon.

John Hooper. Rose-carmine, fine center.

Jubilee. Clear dark red; fine variety.

Jules Margottin. Brilliant glossy pink; superb.

Louis van Houtte. Reddish scarlet.

Mabel Morrison. Pure white.

Mme. Charles Wood. Crimson, shaded purple.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Beautiful satiny pink.

Mme. Georges Bruant. White.

Mme. Plantier. White; large and full.

Magna Charta. Bright pink suffused with carmine; grand variety.

Margaret Dickson. Pure white; extra fine.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry-rose, mingled with carmine.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; beautiful flower.

Paul Neyron. Dark rose; fine, extra large flower.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Fiery red.

Perle des Blancches. White, pale center.

Persian Yellow. Bright yellow; well formed.

Souvenir de Baron Rothschild.

Ulrich Brunner. Red-cerise; very large.

Vick's Caprice. The best striped hardy Rose; pink.

Tree Roses

These are Roses of any of the previous sorts that are budded, or grafted, on the free or cultivated stock of the Dog or Briar Rose, 4 to 5 feet from the ground, and form fine dwarf trees; and when properly cultivated and cared for are a fine novelty and should be in every well-regulated lawn. Should be removed to the cellar, pit or greenhouse during the winter. In this shape we offer only the Hybrid Perpetual or hardy class. We have them in white, the different shades of pink, red and crimson.

Crimson Rambler. One of the hardiest and most beautiful of the Tree Roses.

Wichuraiana, or Evergreen Roses

These are the most suitable and satisfactory Roses one can get for covering rough ground, rocks or stumps. They will climb if trained, or if left alone they creep along the ground as closely as an ivy and make a dense mat of shining dark green foliage. They are practically insect-proof, and remain green nearly all winter. When once planted they take care of themselves.

Climbing Roses

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, variegated carmine rose and white; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom; one of the best climbing Roses.

Crimson Rambler is now so well known that it is needless to give a description.

Dorothy Perkins. Strong as Crimson Rambler. The flowers are borne in clusters of thirty to forty and sometimes even fifty to sixty; are double, sweetly scented and of a beautiful shell-pink.

Empress of China. Bright pink flowers; a fine, free bloomer.



Plant Dorothy Perkins and you will not be disappointed

Marechal Niel. The very name of this Rose suggests the sunny South, where it attains a degree of perfection seldom seen in any Rose. The buds and flowers are superb; extra large, very double and deliciously perfumed. The color is deep golden yellow. Blooms with freedom.

Prairie Queen. An old standard variety, and one that always will be popular. No collection of hardy climbing Roses is complete without it. Bright rosy red, large, compact globular flower.

Pink Rambler. This Rose is as charming as any of its rivals, embracing all of their good qualities of hardiness, vigorous growth, profuse blooming and delightful fragrance.

White Rambler. Clusters of white flowers.

Yellow Rambler. Similar to Crimson Rambler in style of growth; clusters of yellow flowers.

Hybrid Tea Roses

Vigorous shrubby Roses, producing a profusion of handsome fragrant flowers, many of them unsurpassed in brilliancy of color and grace of outline. They are hardy as far north as Washington, but require protection in colder climates.

Duchess of Albany. Large and fragrant, rich deep pink: it resembles in all respects LaFrance.

Etoile de France. Splendid New Hybrid Tea Rose. Cross between Mme. Abel Chatenay and Fisher Holmes; very vigorous, long bud, large flower, well formed, splendid red velvet color, center bright cherry.

Hermosa Crimson (Gruss an Teplitz). Certainly one of the best. A constant and profuse bloomer; color rich velvety scarlet; very brilliant and striking; excellent Rose for bedding, either in masses or mixed with other sorts.

Killarney. Bright, clear pink; buds long and pointed, and flowers large; one of the best.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Creamy white; flowers full and double, sweetly fragrant, with large pointed buds. Remarkably hardy and floriferous. A grand Rose, continuing in flower from spring until autumn.

LaFrance. A beautiful shade of silvery pink; flowers large and full, exquisitely fragrant. One of the most beautiful and popular Roses.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Satiny rose, deepening to red at the center; flowers large and full, with revolute petals exquisitely bordered with silvery rose.

Meteor. Rich velvety crimson, with wonderfully bright high-lights; flowers large and very double. Splendid for cutting on account of the long stems.

Soleil d'or. Golden Sun. One of the best varieties from France; fine large globular flowers and rich colored, medium sized leaves. Color of the flower, deep yellow, shaded with orange and red.

Polyantha Roses

Baby Rambler, or Dwarf Ever-bearing Crimson Rambler. A cross between Crimson Rambler and a Polyantha Rose. It has large trusses of crimson flowers like the Crimson Rambler, but instead of being a climber is of dwarf, compact habit with dark green foliage, and is perfectly hardy and blooms continually through the season.

Clothilde Soupert. Ivory-white, shading toward the center to silvery rose; flowers freely produced in clusters throughout the season. A grand free-flowering variety.

Tea Roses

Bridesmaid. Bright pink.

Caroline Testout. Deep red center, edged with silvery rose.

Etoile de Lyon. Golden yellow.

Gloire de Dijon. Carmine, shaded amber and cream.

Grace Darling. Creamy white, flushed with ink.

Maman Cochet. The queen of all pink garden Roses. Elegant in form, color and fragrance.

Marechal Niel. Yellow; fine bud.

Papa Gontier. Brilliant red.

Perle des Jardins. Rich yellow.

Reine Marie Henriette. Bright red.

Safrano. Saffron-yellow.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting. Orange-yellow.



The Beautiful Meteor

Moss Roses

Blanche Moreau. This fine variety is highly recommended; flowers are produced in clusters, and are large, full and sweet; the color is pure white; both flowers and buds have an abundance of lovely deep green moss.

Comtesse de Murinais. One of the best pure white moss Roses; the buds are elegantly mossed; flowers large, full and fragrant.

Crested Moss. Pale rosy pink, beautifully crested.

Crimson Globe (Centifolia Moss). Dark carmine-red, very large and full. The freest of the family in production of bloom; finely mossed.

Gloire de Mousseneses. Pale pink, large and beautiful; the finest.

White Perpetual. White flowers in clusters, very mossy.

Red Moss. Fine red, large bud.

**Rugosa Roses
Japanese Rose**

There is, perhaps, no truly hardy Rose that gives greater satisfaction and pleasure than the Rugosa. Insects, the Rose-growers' great pest, rarely, if ever, trouble this Rose, a fact which at once places it in the lead. At the same time, the plant is ornamental throughout, the heavy dark green foliage has a character all its own. The handsome single flowers, red and white, often 4 to 5 inches in diameter, are produced successively all summer, commencing early. One of its most delightful features is the large red berries or "haws," which follow the flowers. These berries are conspicuous shortly after the early flowers until late in the autumn. We know of no hardy Rose that is more largely planted than this. Single specimens in time will make large clumps if the suckers are let remain; or in masses, as they may be seen at Newport, R. I., of 10, 50 or 100 together—the effect is magnificent. 3 to 4 feet.



The Queen of Pinks Maman Cochet



Nothing is quite so inviting as a border of well-kept Herbaceous Plants

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS

By this term is meant such plants as may be allowed to remain permanently in the open ground, whose foliage dies down to or near the ground each autumn, coming forth again with renewed vigor the following spring. Hardy herbaceous plants may be set out either in fall or spring, in mixed borders or along boundaries of walks. Those of dwarf habit should be planted in front, and the taller sorts in sequence, the last lines being composed of such sorts as hollyhocks, sunflowers and the taller-growing lilies, intermixed with spring-flowering shrubs. With a slight knowledge of plants and their requirements, varieties may be selected to suit any condition of soil, wet, dry, sunny or shady—there are plants for all.

ACHILLEA Ptarmica fl. pl., The Pearl. 20 in. Flowers borne in great profusion the entire summer on strong, erect stems of the purest white; it is unexcelled as a cut-flower. July to October.

ACORUS Japonicus variegatus. (Variegated Sweet Flag). Valued for its smooth, sword-like foliage of light green, broadly margined with clear creamy white. Requires a moist or wet situation.

ACONITUM (Monkshood). 3 ft. Invaluable for planting under trees or in shady positions, growing better under these conditions than elsewhere.

ADONIS vernalis (Ox-Eye). 6 in. A beautiful, early blooming variety with pretty, finely cut foliage. The flowers are bright yellow on stems about a foot high. Valuable alike for rock gardens and the border.

ALTHAEA rosea (Hollyhock) 5 ft. Few hardy plants combine as many good qualities as the Hollyhock. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn or interspersing among shrubbery they are invaluable. The flowers, which are as elegant in shape as a camellia, form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of crimson, yellow, pink, orange, white, etc. They require a deep, rich soil and will repay in quantity and beauty of bloom and extra care.

AMARYLLIS HALLI (*Lycoris squamiger* (Hall's Hardy Amaryllis). In early spring it produces sword-like leaves which ripen in July and anyone who is not advised of its habit would be apt to conclude the bulbs had perished; but, lo! in a month or six weeks the flower stalks are thrown up 2 or 3 feet high and are crowned with clusters of exquisitely beautiful orchid-like flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter. The flowers are delicate lilac-pink, shaded with sky blue, and there are from 8 to 10 upon each stalk.

Anthemis (Golden Marguerite). 2 ft. A bushy plant with dark green, finely cut foliage and clear, golden-yellow flowers, borne in such profusion as to envelop the plant in a golden blanket during June and July; always conspicuous and attractive. Succeeds in poorest soil. Good for cutting.

ANEMONE Japonica. There is nothing more beautiful in the entire list of hardy plants. They commence to bloom in August and increase in beauty until frost.

AQUILEGIA caerulea (Columbine). 1 ft. A beautiful Rocky Mountain species with broad flowers, often 3 inches in diameter, the outer sepals deep lilac or blue; petals white, while the deep blue spur is tipped green. A grand variety for the border or rockery.

ARTEMISIA *Stellariana* (Old Woman). A very hardy and enduring plant, valued for its deeply cut, silvery foliage. Largely used in carpet bedding and for edging.

ASTER (*Michæmas* Daisy or Starwort). These are very handsome and useful. They should not be omitted from the wild-flower garden, especially as they flower when few hardy plants are in bloom. They represent, in colors, blue, pink and white. May to August.

ASTILBE (*Spirea*) *Japonica*. 1 to 2 ft. A handsome plant with small, pure white flowers in large branching panicles. It is extensively used for forcing for winter flowers by florists.

BOLTONIA *asteroides*. 3 ft. One of the prettiest of hardy plants. Has pure white aster-like flowers, produced in great profusion; fine for cutting. April and May.

CAMPANULA (*Harebell*, or Bellflower). 1 to 2 ft. One of the most important classes of hardy plants, combining a great range of habit and color with perfect hardihood. Of the easiest culture in common, rich garden soil. These are among the most popular of hardy plants, and most deservedly so, as they are of very vigorous growth, healthy and give most excellent flowering results.

CARYOPTERIS *mastacanthus* (*Verbena* Shrub; Blue *Spirea*). 2 ft. A new shrub, which will be planted because of its blooming late in the fall, when but few shrubs are in flower. In the axil of each leafstalk is a bunch of bright blue flowers. It continues in flower from the first of September to November. An entire bed of this plant produces a striking effect. Has been recently introduced as the Blue *Spirea*, which name is incorrect, as it does not belong to the *Spirea* family.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. 2 ft. The requirements for successful Chrysanthemum culture in open ground are rich soil, plenty of water and sunlight. To get very large flowers it is necessary to "dis-bud" the plants, that is, remove all the flower-buds as soon as they appear, except one or two at the extremity of each branch. We have many fine varieties adapted for pot or garden culture.

COREOPSIS *lanceolata*. 2 ft. A beautiful, hardy border plant: grows 15 to 18 inches high, and produces its bright, golden yellow flowers in great profusion the entire season. It makes a handsome vase flower when cut and should be grown in quantity wherever flowers are wanted for table decoration.

CONVALLARIA *majalis* (*Lily-of-the-Valley*). 6 ft. One of the most charming spring-flowering plants, producing delicate bell-shaped, delightfully fragrant white flowers. It will thrive in deep shade.

DIANTHUS (*Hardy Pink*). This is certainly an interesting and useful class of plants, blooming in early spring. Many of the varieties we offer are improved forms of these old-time favorites.

D. barbatus (*Sweet William*). 1 ft. In all shades. May and June.

DELPHINIUM (*Perennial Larkspur*). 2 to 3 ft. These old-fashioned flowers have lately come into prominence and are being used with telling effect in our parks and public grounds. They are about the only blue hardy flower of any note, and have a long season of bloom. Care should be taken to remove all old flower-stalks before seed-pods are formed; this way the season of bloom may be prolonged.

DIGITALIS (*Foxglove*). 3 ft. An old-fashioned flower that should be planted in quantity. Succeeds under all conditions and furnishes a grand display during July and August. The flowers are very showy with a large range of color and great variety of markings, from pure white to purple, thimble-shaped and borne close together on stalks from 3 to 4 feet high.

DICENTRA *spectabilis* (*Bleeding Heart*). 2 ft. A hardy perennial plant, with rose-colored flowers in great abundance. One of the best border plants, perfectly hardy and easily cultivated.

FUNKIAS. Very handsome plants and will thrive in almost any position. They are invaluable for beds, border, rockwork and marshy ground. Both the foliage and flowers are distinctly beautiful.



Boltonia Asteroides

FUNKIAS, continued

F. cordata. A handsome, showy plant, with beautiful, large broad leaves. Flowers large, pure waxy white, borne in large trusses. Very fragrant.

F. undulata variegata. Leaves 8 to 10 inches long, 2 to 3 inches wide, beautifully variegated yellow and green. Flowers deep blue.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora (Blanket Flower). 2 ft. Perennial plant with dense tufts of drooping leaves and stalks 2 feet high, producing on very long stems, blossoms 2 to 3 inches across, in shape like a field daisy, but of most gorgeous coloring. The center is dark red-brown, while the petals are orange, crimson and red, shaded into rings of color, thus cutting the petals into three somewhat distinct sections of color. Delights in a rather poor light soil, and blooms in the most wonderful profusion from June to November.

GENTIANA Andrewsii (Blue Gentian). 15 in. A pretty native species of the Gentian. Flowers of a fine blue, appearing late in the autumn.

HEUCHERA sanguinea. A most desirable perennial of dwarf, compact growth. Flowers in loose, graceful spikes in great profusion. In color it varies from light coral-red to crimson.

HELENIUM autumnale. Deep golden yellow flowers, produced in massive heads 2 or 3 feet across. Grows 5 to 6 feet high.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower). All of easiest culture in any ordinary soil. Though there are a great many species in cultivation, we limit the list below to such as possess true merit, both in the color and shape of the flower. These are admirable for the flower border or to use with shrubbery.

H. laetiflorus. 6 ft. True; very large rich golden yellow flowers; extra fine. September and October.

H. Maximilliani. 8 ft. An elegant species. The latest bloomer of its class, as well as one of the latest of all flowers. Flowers clear yellow, varying from 3 to 5 inches across, with several rows of petals and a full center. Handsome in bud or flower.

H. rigidus (Prairie Sunflower). Flowers large, golden yellow, produced abundantly; a showy plant.

H. Soleil d'Or. Deep golden yellow flowers. August and September.

H. strumosus. Large single yellow flowers.

H. multiflorus plenus. 4 ft. Flowers from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, as double as any double dahlia, and cover the plant from the ground to the top. Color a bright golden yellow. For effect in the garden it stands out boldly and for mixed borders and foregrounds to shrubberies (where it should be grouped in numbers) is one of the most admirable plants. It should have a sunny position and rich soil.

HELIOPSIS (Ox-Eye). 4 ft. Plants much like the preceding in general effect, but covering a longer season of bloom, and that earlier in the summer. Very valuable for cutting. Rich garden soil.

HEMEROCALLIS aurantiaca major. 1 to 2 ft. New. Brilliant apricot, very large flowers; the finest kind introduced from Japan. Free-flowering.

HIBISCUS Crimson Eye (Mallow). 3 to 4 ft. One of the most showy in all the long list of hardy plants; will bloom freely the first year, and can be grown anywhere in ordinary rich soil. Pure white, with velvety crimson center. Flowers are of immense size, often 20 inches in circumference.

HYPERICUM Moserianum (St. John's-wort). 2 ft. A grand variety, with bright golden yellow flowers 2 inches diameter. A continuous bloomer.

IBERIS (Candytuft). The perennial Candytufts are evergreen, form dense masses of pretty foliage and are covered with clusters of fragrant white flowers early in spring.

IRIS Kaempferi (Japan Iris). The Japanese Iris is an excellent addition to the list of hardy herbaceous plants and should be planted in a



Iris Germanica

somewhat cool, moist situation. It is quite distinct from all the others, and will compare favorably with some of the exotic orchids. We offer a fine list of named varieties.

I. Germanica (German Iris). Flower early and with wonderful combinations of coloring. Easily distinguished from other Irises by their broad, sword-like leaves.

LOBELIA cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). 3 ft. Flower intense scarlet, opening from below upward along the tall spike, thus bearing flowers for several weeks. One of the brightest colored of our native plants, and deserving of general culture, as it adapts itself to almost any condition.



Paeonia Triump du Nord

LYSIMACHIA nummularia (Creeping Jenny, or Moneywort). A creeper with yellow flowers.

MERTENSIA Sibirica. 1 ft. Bright blue flowers; early spring.

MONARDA didyma (Horse Mint). 2 ft. Is quite indispensable in the border, and is widely used for massing in beds on the lawn with other plants; its dwarf habit and its profusion of showy flowerheads of great brilliancy of color make it invaluable. Richly aromatic foliage.

MONTBRETIA. This is one of the most floriferous and showy summer-flowering plants. Planted 6 inches apart in a group in a sunny position and allowed to remain undisturbed for several years, they form magnificent clumps, producing in great numbers graceful spikes, bearing from 18 to 30 showy star-shaped flowers of orange suffused with red. They flower freely the first season.

MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not). 1 ft. Too well known to need special description. All thrive in rich, well-drained loam. Valuable for the front of the border, for spring bedding and for the rockery.

OENOTHERA (Evening Primrose). 1 ft. Elegant summer and autumnal bloomers of easiest culture in any light soil. They are among the most beautiful and attractive of hardy plants, with showy flowers and borne in the greatest abundance. Splendid for border planting.

OSTROWSKIA magnifica (Giant Bellflower). Magnificent bell-shaped pale lilac flowers, 4 to 6 inches across and 4 inches deep. Very rare.

PAEONIA. See, also, Shrubs.

P. arborea (Tree Peonies). The Tree Peony is really one of the finest plants available for the garden or the conservatory. It is quite hardy, and does well under the simplest treatment. It flourishes in the most astonishing manner, bearing' blos-

soms from 6 to 8 inches across, which will increase every year in beauty and size.

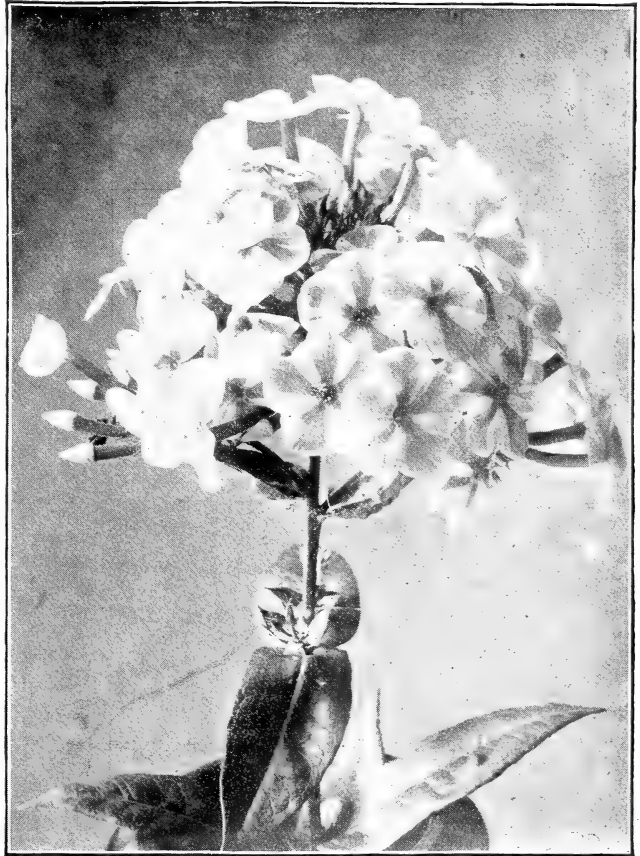
P., **Herbaceous** (Chinese Varieties). These are absolutely hardy everywhere, have no insect enemies and always live and increase in beauty. The finer and newer varieties of this old garden favorite will delight every one, and the perfection of flower and variety of color have been carried to a very high degree. The flowers are well adapted for cutting for the ornamentation of the house, as they rival the rose in perfection of flower and brilliancy of coloring, possessing a striking individuality. Our collection embraces the choicest sorts in white, pink, crimson. Distinct named varieties.

PAPAVER nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). 1 ft. A dwarf variety with deeply lobed leaves; yellow and white flowers. June to August.

P. orientale (Oriental Poppy). 1 to 2 ft. Bright red. June.

PARDANTHUS (Blackberry Lily). 1 to 2 ft. Of easiest culture in ordinary garden soils, preferring a rich, sandy loam, in a sunny situation. Flowers are very pretty, and are followed by showy bunches of shining black seeds, looking like blackberries.

PASSIFLORA incarnata (Hardy Passion Flower). Very beautiful climber; flowers white, tinted lilac. July to October.



Perennial Phlox

PHLOX decussata (Perennial Phlox). 2 to 3 ft. Few plants give better satisfaction to the amateur than hardy Phloxes. They thrive in any ordinarily rich soil. The ease with which they are cultivated, their entire hardiness, and the extended season of blooming, combined with the varied and beautiful coloring, make them particularly valued for garden planting.

P. subulata (Moss Pink). Low-spreading stems and narrow, moss-like leaves; flowers pinkish purple, produced in wonderful profusion.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Chinese Bell-flower). Blooms constantly from July until late in September. Flowers large, bell-shaped, of a deep shade of blue. An extremely rapid-growing plant; will do well in any ordinary garden soil. Perfectly hardy, making a dense branching bush 2 to 3 feet high.

PLUMBAGO Larpentae. 1 ft. A useful edging plant, bearing rich deep blue flowers, and continuing in bloom till frost.

PYRETHRUM. 2 ft. This is one of the prettiest perennials of its season. The flowers are on long stems, just the thing for cutting.

RANUNCULUS acris fl. pl. (Double Buttercup). Known also as the Bachelor's Button. A fine, old-fashioned plant with finely cut, decorative foliage and very double, button-like yellow flowers in May and June, on stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The foliage is particularly pleasing throughout the growing season. Prefers a moist or even wet situation, but succeeds in any good garden soil.

RUBUS Rosaefolius (Strawberry-Raspberry). A true raspberry of herbaceous habit, with a mass of deep green, beautiful foliage and numerous large, fragrant, pure white blossoms. It blooms all summer and produces ripe berries from early in July until frost. These are of great size, rich, bright crimson, of globular shape and exquisitely beautiful, but dry and flavorless. The plant is always fresh, forms a mass of foliage and fruit, a foot to two feet in height and is always an attractive object in the border.

RUDBECKIA laciniata fl. pl. (Golden Glow). 6 ft. A hardy perennial growing 6 to 7 feet high and producing hundreds of bright golden flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter, on long, graceful stems, forming immense heads of bloom. Fine for cutting. Should be planted in every garden; blooms until frost.

SEDUM (Stone-Crop). The structure of the Sedums being of such a character as to allow them to live for a long time without absorbing much moisture from the ground, enables them to flourish in the most arid soils. For planting on dry, sunny banks, where other vegetation refuses to grow, these plants will thrive and make pleasant objects, both for summer and winter decoration. Some of the Sedums are admirably adapted for carpet-bedding, where, in their beautiful metallic colors, they can be easily worked up into various kinds of geometrical figures. The taller, bush-like forms are choice for the border, while repaying in flower effect any extra care in cultivation that may be given them.

SOLIDAGO Canadensis (Goldenrod). Yellow. 4 ft. September and October.

S. lanceolata. Yellow. 3 ft. August and September.

STOKESIA (Stokes' Aster). 2 to 3 ft. One of the handsomest of late-blooming perennials, forming a dense bush and producing quantities of very showy, deep blue flowers, each from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and borne from early autumn until



Platycodon Grandiflora

hard frost. Plant in a well-drained situation in sandy loam. Not hardy in heavy, cold soils. One of the choicest of cut-flowers.

THALICTRUM aquilegifolium (Feathered, or Tufted Columbine). White. 2 ft.

THYMUS citriodorus foliis variegatus (Thyme). Finely scented.

TRADESCANTIA (Spiderwort). 1 to 2 ft. Handsome border plant, producing a constant succession of showy flowers from early summer until hard frost. Thriving in all soils from wet to dry.

TRITOMA Uvaria (Flame Flower; Red-hot Poker). 2 ft. Blooms from midsummer till freezing weather. The stalks shoot up from 3 to 4 feet high, and continue blooming for several weeks. As the flower-buds open and fade, they pass through the shades of yellow, red and blue that hot iron does in cooling.

TRILLIUM erectum (Purple Wood Lily). May. **T. erectum album** (White Wood Lily). May. **T. grandiflorum** (Wake-Robin). Lovely white flowers; the handsomest of all.

VERONICA (Speedwell). 1 to 2 ft. Among the best of hardy plants, combining perfect hardiness with neat growth, freedom of bloom and adaptability to all soils.

V. subsessilis. 2 ft. Japan. The choicest of species, forming stout clumps, with showy foliage and from early autumn until hard frost producing a constant succession of long, handsome spikes of the deepest, brightest blue, each spike lasting on the plant a long time. There is no finer plant in our entire collection than this and none with richer colored flowers borne more freely or better adapted for rich color effect in the garden or more satisfactory for cutting.

VINCA minor (Periwinkle). 8 ft. Handsome evergreen foliage; showy, bright blue flowers, borne freely in early spring and at intervals throughout the summer and autumn. Will grow in the poorest soil and in or right under trees, largely used as a cover plant where grass will not grow.

VINCETOXICUM Japonicum (Mosquito Plant). A native of Japan, useful as an ornamental border plant; beautiful clusters of white flowers all summer.

GRASSES

For single specimens, beds or groups on the lawn nothing gives a finer effect than this. They are now largely used in prominent positions in many of the parks.

Arundo Donax. A magnificent hardy grass, growing to a height of 15 feet and forming dense clumps.

A. Donax variegata. A hardy, broad-leaved variegated Bamboo. Foliage creamy white and green. Grows 6 to 8 feet high.

Erianthus Ravennae. A hardy ornamental grass, which grows from 9 to 12 feet high, frequently throwing up from 30 to 50 flower spikes. It resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms much more abundantly.

Eulalia gracillima univittata. 4 ft. Narrow green leaves with a silvery white midrib. This plant is of most graceful habit and is very useful

for decorative purposes in the center of vases, as well as making an attractive lawn plant. Perfectly hardy, standing our most severe winters.

E. Japonica. Long, narrow leaf-blades, very graceful and feathery. It attains a height of from 4 to 6 feet, and in autumn throws up great numbers of plumes, like Pampas Grass.

E. Japonica variegata. Blades striped lengthwise with broad bands of pure white.

E. zebrina. This is one of the most striking and distinct plants. Unlike most plants with variegated foliage the striping or marking is across the leaves instead of longitudinally.

Herbs for Kitchen Gardens

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*). The tender leaves and tops are used for stuffing and sauces.

Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*). Used for seasoning.

Tarragon (*Artemisia Dracunculus*). For flavoring. The young leaves are used for pickles, vinegar, etc.

Common Marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*). Best to cut green for summer use.

Burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*). Used for flavoring soups and salads.

Chives, or Cives (*Allium Schænoprasum*). For flavoring.

FLOWERING BULBS AND TUBERS TO BE PLANTED IN THE SPRING

These require to be taken up in the Fall, and to be kept from freezing.

For house decoration cut the spikes and place them in water when a few of the lower flowers are open. All will then gradually expand satisfactorily.

GLADIOLUS. The Gladioli is the most beautiful of the Summer or tender bulbs, with tall spikes of flowers, often several from the same bulb. The flowers are of almost every conceivable color, brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner.

CANNAS the grand bedding plant. Nothing is more effective for grouping on lawns or for large beds in parks, than these everblooming Cannas. They commence to flower in a very short time after planting and are a mass of gorgeous colors until Autumn. There are many varieties and

colors. Three fine bedding Cannas are: **Duke of Marlboro**, Red flower; **King Humbert**, Red leaf, orchid flowered; **Florence Vaughan**, yellow.

DAHLIAS

No garden is complete without a show of these brilliant and stately Autumn flowers, and nothing gives greater return for so little money and care. We offer dry bulbs or tubers.

TUBEROSE (Pearl). Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being much larger, imbricated like a rose, and its dwarf habit, growing only 18 in. to 2 feet high.

FLOWERING BULBS TO BE PLANTED IN THE FALL

CROCUS. A great favorite and one of the earliest ornaments of the garden; generally grown along the edges of the walks or flower beds or in the open lawn. They should be planted two inches deep. Colors blue and white, often striped.

HYACINTHS. One of the most beautiful and fragrant of the early spring flowering bulbs; used largely for forcing in Winter for cut-flower purposes.

TULIPS. Nothing in the floral world equals the brilliancy and gorgeousness of a bed of tulips. For outside flowering they should be planted during October and November. Plant 3 in. deep in rows 9 in. apart.

LILIUM (Lilies). Lilies will thrive best in a dry, rich foil, where water will not stand in Winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for years as established plants bloom more freely than those disturbed frequently.

AURATUM (Gold-banded Japan Lily). This superb Lily has flowers 10 to 12 in. in diameter, composed of six white petals, thickly studded with

rich chocolate crimson spots, and a bright golden band through the center of each petal; exquisite vanilla-like perfume.

CANDIDUM (Common white). 20c.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM. Pure white with a slight tinge of rose on end of petals.

S. Roseum. White shaded with rose.

LILIUM speciosum rubrum. White and rose, spotted with red. One of the best hardy Lilies.

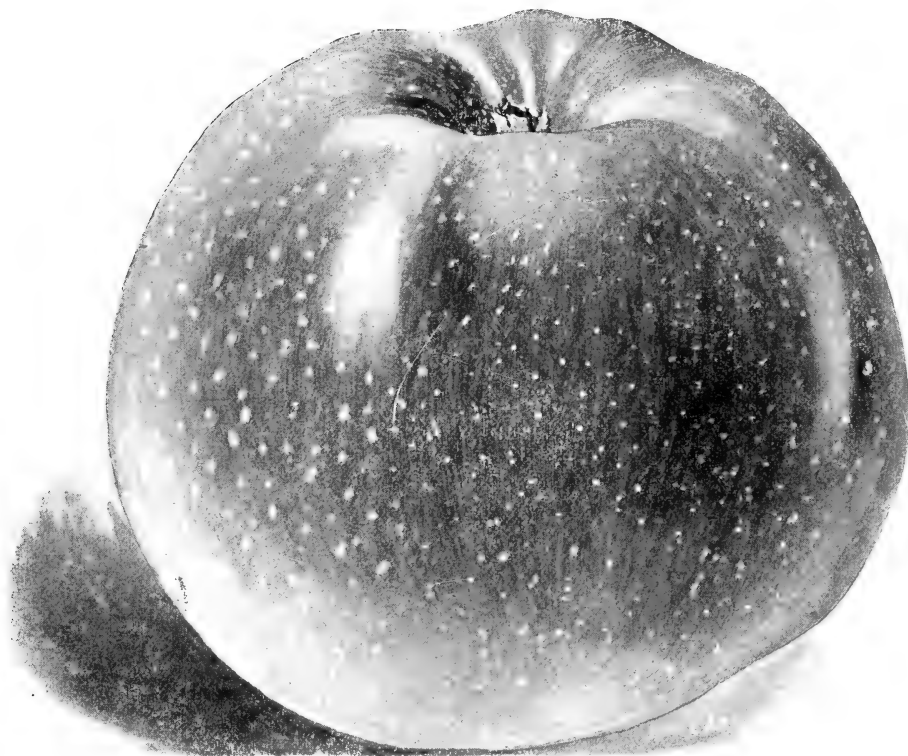
TIGRINUM, fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily). Bright orange scarlet with dark spots; a strong growing showy variety, and entirely hardy. Succeeds well everywhere.

JONQUILS. Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pot or outdoor culture. The bulbs being small, 6 or 8 may be put in a 6-inch pot.

NARCISSUS. Admirably adapted for garden decoration in early Spring. They are easily cultivated; hardy. Very showy and fragrant.

PARDALINUM (Leopard-spotted Lily). Orange-red, yellow center, large purple spots.

TENUIFOLIUM (Siberian Coral Lily). Nodding, rich scarlet flowers.



Fruit Department SELECT APPLES

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the Apple. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By planting a judicious selection of summer, autumn and winter sorts a constant succession can easily be obtained of this most valuable fruit.

The Apple will do best on good soil of firm texture, well drained and free from all accumulations of surface water. Trees should be set 30 to 40 feet apart each way.

It is a great mistake to plant **too many varieties**. We would not advise planting less than **ten of a variety** in setting an orchard.

Plant a good distance apart and set peach or plum trees between. These mature early and are out of the way by the time the Apples need the room.

We avoid giving exact dates of ripening, as we cover such extremes of climate. A so-called Winter Apple in the New England, or even the Middle States, would be a Fall Apple in the Carolinas.

SUMMER APPLES

Bough (Sweet Bough). Large, roundish, sometimes conical; pale yellow; flesh white, very tender, with an excellent sweet flavor. Tree moderately vigorous and very productive. Best sweet Apple of its season.

Benoni. Medium size, round; deep red; flesh yellow, tender, subacid. An excellent Apple.

Carolina June (Carolina Red June). An early bearer; productive; fruit medium size, dark crimson; flesh white, very tender, fine-grained, juicy, subacid.

Chenango. Medium, ovate; red striped. Good quality. Very handsome.

Early Harvest. Rather large, round; yellow; flesh nearly white, tender, juicy, crisp, with a rich, sprightly subacid flavor. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. Taking all its qualities into consideration, this has no superior among early Apples.

Early Ripe. This fine Apple, coming as it does immediately after the Early Harvest, fills a want long felt by the orchardist. Its large size, handsome appearance and good bearing qualities combine to make it the most profitable market variety of its season. The tree is hardy and of vigorous growth; fruit large, yellowish white; flesh white, juicy, subacid; fine for the table or for cooking.

Early Strawberry. Medium, roundish; handsomely striped with red; excellent. Productive.

Horse. Large; yellow; flesh coarse, subacid; fine for cooking and for market. Tree vigorous.

Golden Sweet. Large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Good bearer.

Red Astrachan. Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. Productive; a good cropper. Poor quality.

SUMMER APPLES, continued

Summer Rambo (Western Beauty). Large to very large; skin pale, striped and splashed with red; flesh light yellow; tender, juicy, almost melting; flavor first rate.

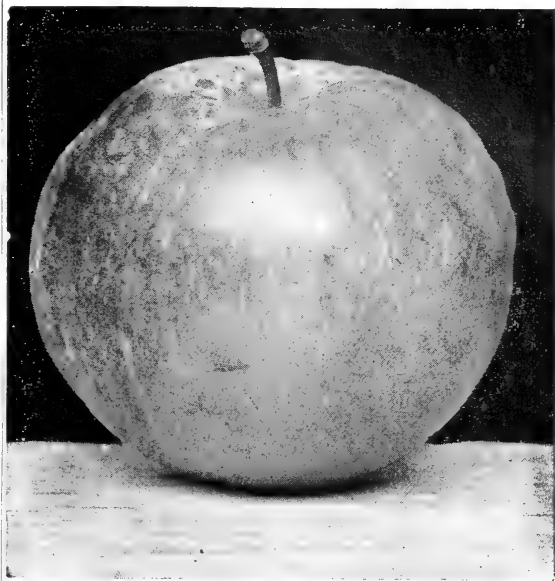
Tetofsky. A handsome Russian variety, very hardy. Tree vigorous and productive; comes into bearing early. Fruit medium size; skin yellow, striped with red; flesh white, fine-grained, acid.

Yellow Transparent. One of the most desirable early Apples in cultivation. Early bearer, frequently producing fine fruit on 2-year trees in nursery rows. Good grower and hardy; fruit pale yellow, roundish, ovate, good size and good quality; skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful pale yellow when fully matured. Ripens before Early Harvest.

AUTUMN APPLES

Alexander. Large size, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, with a pleasant flavor. Valuable on account of its hardiness.

Bismarck. Bears fruit on 2-year grafts. Of finest quality, finest color, dwarf, and extremely prolific; most suitable Apple for hot climate, yet the hardiest known. A prominent firm boldly asserts that 1-year grafts bore as many as eight fruits that 2-year-old trees seldom fail to produce



Yellow Transparent



Bismarck

good crops, and that the tree is an excessive bearer and extremely hardy. The tree is of short, stocky growth, and when laden with handsome fruit at one or two years old, is a pretty pot plant for table or greenhouse decoration. The tree is a hardy, vigorous grower, and the Apples are very sound, solid and heavy. It is especially recommended for gardens when grafted on Paradise stock. Fruit is large, brilliantly colored.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Medium to large size; skin yellow, beautifully streaked with

red, and somewhat blushed, generally with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good, with a rich subacid flavor. Tree a moderate grower, extremely hardy and an early and immense bearer.

Fall Pippin. Very large, roundish, oblong, yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious. Tree a free grower, spreading and a fine bearer; one of the most valuable varieties for table or market. An admirable baking Apple. Extensively grown in western New York as Holland Pippin.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. Tree very hardy; one of the most valuable northern sorts.

Gravenstein. Large, roundish, yellow and red striped, handsome;

tender, juicy, high-flavored and excellent. One of the best autumn apples. Tree a vigorous, erect grower and very productive.

Maiden's Blush. Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair, pale yellow with a beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, subacid flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer.

Rambo. Medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good. Fine grower, productive; more especially valuable in the West.

AUTUMN APPLES, continued

Red Bietigheimer. A rare German variety recently introduced. Fruit large to very large; skin pale green color, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid, with a brisk pleasant flavor. Tree a fine grower, abundant bearer. This is one of the largest and handsomest of Apples and is extensively cultivated.

St. Lawrence. Large; yellowish, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh white, slightly stained, crisp, juicy and vinous. Tree hardy and productive.

Twenty-Ounce (Cayuga Red-Streak). Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good. Vigorous and good bearer. Popular as a market variety.

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin. Large, roundish; deep, bright red; juicy, crisp, subacid. Tree very vigorous, upright, and very productive of fair, handsome fruit. One of the best and most popular winter Apples.

Ben Davis. Too well known to need a description. A good cropper, but poor quality and disappointing.

Bonum. Large, oblate; color light to dark red; flesh yellow, firm, breaking, fine-grained; flavor rich, subacid; first quality for dessert. A most excellent Apple. Originated in North Carolina. Deserves more general attention.

Dominie. A large, flattened, greenish yellow Apple, with red stripes; flesh white, tender, juicy. Good grower and very productive. Finest in the West.

English Russet. Medium; pale yellow; good flavor. Valuable on account of its long keeping properties.

Fallawater (Tulpehocken). Very large, globular; yellowish green, dull red cheek; juicy, crisp, pleasant, peculiar, sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower; very productive, even while young.

Gano. Originated in Missouri. Form conical, good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained, tender, pleasant, mild, sub-acid; a good shipper and keeper. Tree healthy, vigorous and hardy; an annual and prolific bearer.

Grimes' Golden. An Apple of the highest quality. Medium to large size; yellow. Tree hardy, vigorous, productive.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Origin, Massachusetts. Fruit large, handsome, round, tapering both ways from the middle surface; yellow, covered with mixed red and broken stripes; flesh yellow, juicy, tender, with fine, rich flavor. Deserves general cultivation; valuable for market and dessert.

Jonathan. Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine-grained, very tender and finely flavored. This

Apple is being planted extensively in all sections and deserves the attention of planters everywhere.

King (Tompkins County). Very large, red-striped, handsome and of fine quality; a splendid Apple North.

Limbertwig. A well-known southern Apple. Above medium size; color dull, purplish red; flavor subacid, rich, aromatic; productive; keeps well.

Monmouth Pippin (Red Cheek Pippin). Large, greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek; juicy, tender and good. Tree a free grower and productive. Keeps well.

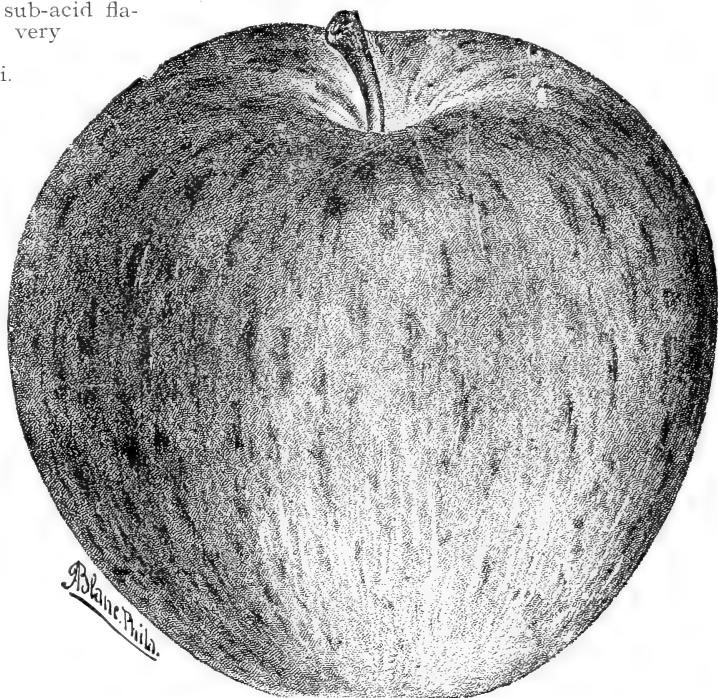
Mann. Originated in Niagara county, N. Y., where it is much esteemed. Fruit in form somewhat like Rhode Island Greening, which it resembles, but larger and covered with a slight mottle and dull blush on one side; keeps firm till late in the spring, and maturing after the Greening is gone, it is particularly valuable as a cooking and eating Apple for spring use. Tree upright and hardy; comes into bearing very young, and loads itself about every year with large crops.

Mammoth Black Twig. Originated in Tennessee. Tree a fine upright spreading grower, bears large crops and holds its fruit well; the fruit is larger than the Winesap, which it resembles very much in color, flavor and keeping qualities. Vigorous. Should be generally planted.

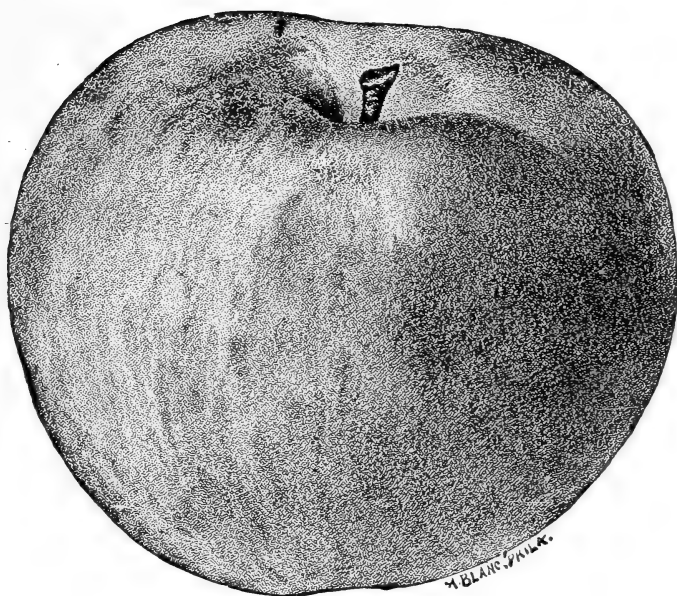
McIntosh Red. Large, roundish, skin mostly covered with bright red; flesh white, tender, subacid, sprightly, very good; a handsome Apple of fine quality; strong grower.

Northern Spy. Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red. Flesh white and tender, with a mild subacid, rich and delicious flavor. The tree should be kept open by pruning so as to admit the air and light freely.

Newtown Pippin. One of the very best Apples as to quality; very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor; requires manure for the best fruit; fine keeper. Tree a poor grower.



Gravenstein



Stark

WINTER APPLES, continued

Pewaukee. Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red, and overspread with whitish dots; quality not of the best; sub-acid. Especially esteemed for cold climates on account of its hardiness.

Peck's Pleasant. Large, pale yellow; very tender and rich, with a Newtown Pippin flavor; fine bearer.

Paradise Winter Sweet. Large, yellowish white, blushing in the sun; flavor very sweet; quality excellent; productive.

Rome Beauty. Large yellow, shaded red; tender, juicy, subacid. Popular for market in many sections.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, roundish, green or greenish yellow; tender, rich, rather acid, but high flavored and excellent: one of the most widely disseminated and popular Apples. Tree vigorous and spreading; a great and constant bearer.

Russet (Roxbury, or Boston). Medium, roundish, russeted; rather dry, but well flavored. Tree vigorous, spreading; a great bearer. Very popular for its long keeping quality, and one of the most popular Apples for market. Keeps till June.

Russet, Golden. Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high-flavored; tree a vigorous grower and a great bearer; very popular.

Red Canada (Old Nonesuch of Mass., Steele's Red Winter). Medium oblate, red, tender, crisp, rich, subacid, refreshing and delicious. Tree thrifty, but a slender grower; productive. Sweet memories of our childhood! Not one specimen of our tree of Red Canadas was wasted.

Stark. An Ohio Apple, fast increasing in popularity on account of its long-keeping and profitable market qualities. An early and abundant bearer, vigorous grower. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with light and dark red; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, subacid.

Smokehouse. Large, yellow, shaded, productive.

Sutton Beauty. Fruit medium to large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh whitish, tender, subacid; quality very good. Tree a free, handsome grower and productive. Flesh tender and juicy; good color and keeps late.

Spitzenberg (Esopus). Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, subacid, high-flavored; bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil.

Smith's Cider. A handsome fruit, large, oblong, somewhat flattened; skin yellow, changing to red; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with pleasant subacid flavor; moderate grower.

Seek-no-Further (Westfield). Medium to large, slightly russeted with dull red stripes; tender, rich, spicy and fine; good grower and bearer.

Talman's Sweet. Medium size, nearly round, whitish yellow; firm, rich, very sweet, excellent for baking; a valuable and popular variety. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive. November to April.

Wagner. Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, subacid and excellent; very productive; bears very young.

Wolf River. Very large; beautiful red in the sun on a yellow ground; strong grower and a good bearer. Original tree in Wisconsin is thirty years old, very healthy and extremely hardy.

Walbridge. Origin, Edgar Co., Ill. Medium size, oblate; regular, skin pale yellow, shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy; esteemed especially in cold climates for its hardiness and productiveness; a late keeper. Tree very vigorous.

Wealthy. Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit medium, roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, subacid, very good. Tree very hardy, a free grower and very productive; valuable on account of its hardiness and good quality. One of the best.

Winesap. Large, roundish, deep red; medium quality; keeps well. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer. Succeeds well, and is valuable and popular.

Willow Twig. Fruit medium size, roundish slightly conical, somewhat oblate; light yellow, shaded and marbled with dull red, and sprinkled with numerous russet dots; flesh yellowish green, not very tender, pleasant subacid; good. Valuable for late keeping.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter). Fruit medium size; whitish, shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild, subacid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. A popular Pennsylvania variety. One of the very best.

Yellow Bellflower. Large, oblong, yellow, sometimes a blush in the sun; crisp, juicy, rich, high-flavored and excellent. Tree a good grower spreading and productive. Valuable for baking.

CRAB APPLES

Can be planted on any kind of soil, and in the most exposed situations, withstanding the severest changes of the weather. The trees come into bearing very early and produce regular crops of the most beautiful fruit, which can be dried, cooked, canned or preserved with the skin on, and for cider or vinegar they are unequaled. **A Crab Apple makes a very good lawn tree for a country place.** The following are the valuable varieties:

General Grant. Red to very dark red; large, round; flesh mild, tender; excellent for dessert. One of the best crabs introduced.

Hyslop. Deep crimson; beautiful. Productive. The most popular and best keeper.

Quaker Beauty. Large size; red cheek; keeps well.

Red Siberian. Quite small—a little over an inch in diameter; nearly round, with a brilliant scarlet cheek, on a pale, clear, waxen yellow

ground; stalk very long and slender. Tree very productive, and bears when very young; quite ornamental. Good for preserving.

Transcendent. Fruit large for its class; golden yellow, with a beautiful, rich crimson cheek; when ripe, the red or crimson nearly covers the fruit; flesh creamy yellow, crisp, subacid, pleasant and agreeable. This is truly a beautiful fruit. Tree a rapid grower and productive.

Whitney (No. 20). Large; striped and splashed with red; flesh yellow to white, firm and juicy, with a pleasant subacid flavor. Tree very hardy, vigorous and productive.

Yellow Siberian. Resembles the red crab except in color, which is of a fine, rich yellow. This is equally good for preserving, and considering the beautiful habit of the tree, the rich, showy bloom, together with its attractive appearance when covered with fruit, we think it highly deserving of a place amongst the ornamentals.

PEARS

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. The Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. The relative price of the apple and Pear being about as one to ten, shows at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection.

One of the most important points in the management of Pears is to gather them at the proper time. Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and autumn Pears at least a fortnight; winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

At the present time the demand is for choice fruit, and should have the best kind of cultivation; the fruit should be thinned so as not to over-produce. Care should be used in selecting for market only the best specimens, and with such effort and system on the part of the grower, they will yield a satisfactory profit. The Pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy loam. Budded on its own stock, it makes a standard tree, and on the French or Angers quince, a dwarf, the former being best adapted to large permanent orchards, the latter for yards and gardens.

Dwarfs must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the pear and quince 2 to 3 inches—the soil made rich and well tilled, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. Under this treatment dwarfs are everywhere successful. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in dwarfs, while standards may be trimmed to the height desired; train in pyramidal form. Ripen the fruit in the house. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb; place in a dark room until fully matured. Winter Pears may hang on the trees until there is danger from frost, then place in a dry cellar for maturing.

SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett. Large, pyriform; yellow; melting, buttery, rich and musky flavor. Tree bears young; a good erect grower; very productive. One of the most popular Pears.

Clapp's Favorite. Very large; yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks; vinous, melting and rich. A splendid Pear, ripening before Bartlett.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small; yellow, shaded with red, handsome; melting, rich and excellent. One of the earliest good Pears.

Koonce. From southern Illinois. Tree a strong, upright grower, equaling Kieffer; hardy, having produced good crops when all other varieties were killed by frost. Fruit medium to large; yellow, with carmine cheek; fair quality, ripens with the earliest, and does not rot at the core. In some sections it is the only early market Pear that has proven a success for market planting. Its combination of earliness, freedom from blight and rot, productiveness, size, handsome appearance and hardness make it the leading early market variety.

Lawson. Tree healthy, a strong grower, early bearer and profitable sort. Of splendid quality

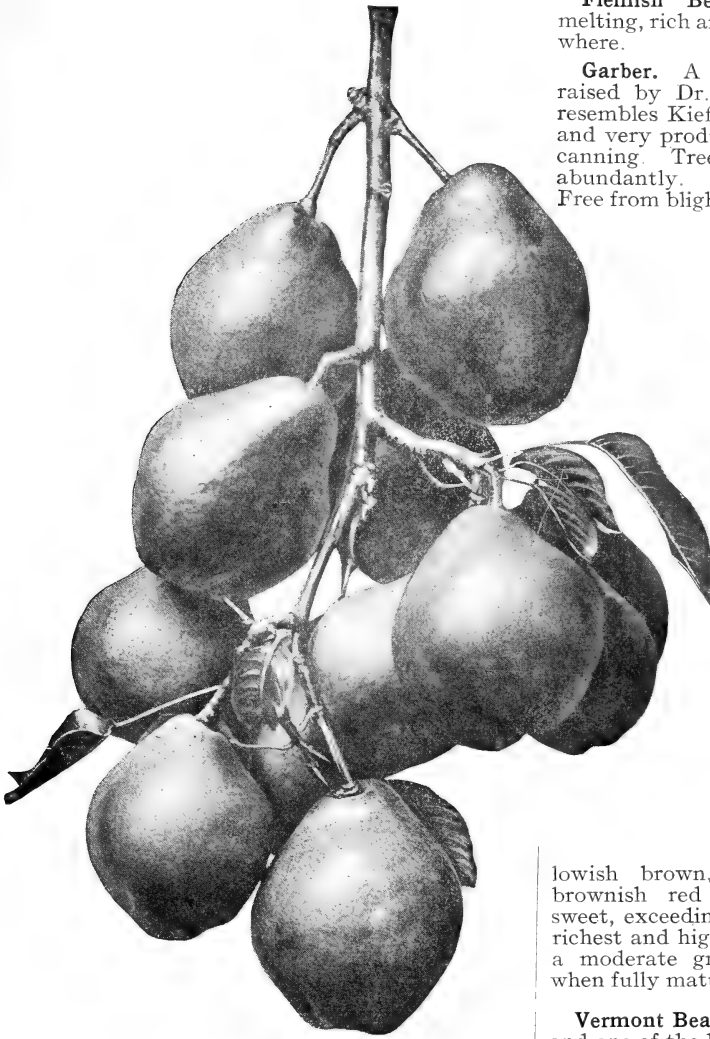
for a very early Pear. It colors beautifully; red cheek, with yellow shading.

LeConte. Tree very vigorous and productive, partaking of the nature of the Chinese Sand Pear, of which it is a seedling. Fruit large; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality fair. Ripens about with Bartlett.

Manning's Elizabeth. Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and color very beautiful; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; excellent. Tree a good grower and very productive. One of the very best early Pears.

Osband's Summer. Medium yellow with red cheek; half melting, mild and pleasant, fine flavor and excellent; productive.

Wilder. One of the earliest; good keeper and shipper. Tree vigorous grower, early and annual bearer; very productive. Fruit small to medium bell-shaped, irregular; surface smooth, pale yellow ground with deep shading of brownish carmine; core closed, very small; flesh pale, whitish yellow, fine-grained, tender; flavor subacid, sprightly; quality good. One of the best early market sorts.



Worden-Seckel.

AUTUMN PEARS

Anjou (Beurre d'Anjou). Large; greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high rich, vinous, excellent flavor; very productive; succeeds well on the quince. The best for late fall and early winter, both for home use and market. Should be in every collection.

Buffum. Medium size; yellow, somewhat covered with reddish brown and russet; buttery, sweet and excellent.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large; skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, somewhat granular, with vinous flavor.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor. On young standard trees the fruit is variable, but on the quince, to which stock this variety seems well adapted, it is always fine. The large and fine appearance of this fruit makes it a general favorite, and a splendid market variety.

Flemish Beauty. Large; beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer; hardy everywhere.

Garber. A seedling of the Japan Hybrid, raised by Dr. J. B. Garber, of Pennsylvania; resembles Kieffer, yet is larger, of better quality and very productive, and especially valuable for canning. Tree a strong grower, bears early and abundantly. "Bound to win favor for market." Free from blight.

Howell. Rather large; light waxen yellow, often with a finely shaded cheek, and covered with dots and patches of russet; flesh white, rather coarse and granular, with a rich, perfumed, aromatic flavor; a profuse bearer.

Kieffer's Hybrid. Tree a remarkable grower, with so vigorous a constitution that it rarely if ever blights. Fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality. Brings high prices in competition with other varieties. Best when picked at maturity and house-ripened.

Louise Bonne. Large; greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery and melting, excellent; very productive. One of the best on the quince.

Sheldon. Medium size; yellow on greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy, with a very brisk, vinous, highly perfumed flavor; of fine quality. Tree vigorous, erect and handsome, hardy and productive.

Seckel. Small; skin rich yellowish brown, when fully ripe, with deep brownish red cheek; flesh very fine-grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery. The richest and highest flavored Pear known. Tree a moderate grower, but bears enormous crops when fully matured.

Vermont Beauty. An abundant, early bearer, and one of the hardiest. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, best quality, fine flavor and juicy. Its hardiness and free-growing qualities, combined with its beauty and excellent quality, make it one of the most desirable of recent introductions. The "Rural New Yorker" says: "The fruit ripens a little later than the Seckel and much excels that variety in size and beauty. The flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic. It cannot do otherwise than stand at the head of our fall Pears."

Worden-Seckel. Originated in Oswego county N. Y. It is a seedling of the Seckel, and is equally as good in quality as that variety and more juicy, with an aroma equally as rich and inviting, while in size, color, form and appearance it is decidedly superior. The color is yellow, with light red on the sunny side. The tree is very hardy and an enormous bearer, and the fruit is ripe just after the Seckel. Extra fine market sort, and brings good prices. All lovers of good Pears should have trees of this variety.

WINTER PEARS

Lawrence. Medium to large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, somewhat buttery, with a very rich, aromatic flavor unsurpassed among the early winter Pears; succeeds well on the quince; ripens with little care; should be in every orchard. Tree healthy, hardy and productive.

Lincoln Coreless. This Pear is of only recent introduction and has not yet been sufficiently tested here. We give the description of the introducers, and while we cannot vouch for all that is claimed for it, we think it worthy of a general trial. "A chance seedling from Lincoln county, Tenn., where the original tree is yet standing, over sixty years old, still free from blight, and bearing fruit; it has seldom failed to bear, even in poor fruit years. The young trees are strong, healthy growers, heavy and stocky, enabling them to hold the fruit well, and very hardy. The fruit is exceedingly large (specimens have been known to weigh from a pound to

a pound and a half), high-colored, very handsome, with flesh of a rich yellow tint, mellow and aromatic. But the most wonderful feature of this remarkable Pear is the fact that it has neither seed nor core, being a solid mass of rich, melting fruit. In season it is late, and the Pears are picked when hard and green and laid away to ripen. It has kept in an ordinary cellar until March, longer than any other Pear has been known to keep. Being also a good shipper, it is a most valuable Pear for market."

Vicar of Winkfield. Large, long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. Vigorous.

Winter Nellis. Medium yellowish green; fine-grained; one of the best.

We recommend the following varieties to those desiring to plant Dwarf Pears

Seckel	Duchess
Howell	Sheldon
Koonce	Anjou
Clapp's Favorite	Lawrence
Flemish Beauty	Wilder

CHERRIES

The suburbanite desiring to plant a small garden plot in the rear of his home, remembering the magnificent old Cherry trees that lined the yard of his old boyhood home, where but a small portion of the fruit was utilized except by himself and brothers who, barefooted, climbed the trees to the tops and devoured the reddish bunches, naturally recalling the innocent pleasures of those days, asks our salesman what kinds of Cherries he has; those old trees have mostly died away. We can hope to restore them soon. Conditions have now changed. Cherries now are hard to propagate, and transplanted with more risk than most other stock. We shall be glad to furnish at a low cost all standard varieties of Heart and Bigarreau Cherries. Dukes and Morellos or sour varieties are a decided success. **A "sour Cherry" makes a good tree for a rear lawn where a little shade is desired.**

HEART AND BIGARREAU

Plant these 20 to 25 feet apart

Black Eagle. Large; black; tender, rich and high-flavored. Moderate bearer. July.

Black Tartarian. Very bright purplish, glossy black; large; half tender, juicy, rich and fine. Tree a rapid, vigorous, upright grower and great bearer. One of the popular kinds. Ripens last of June and beginning of July.

Coe's Transparent. Medium size; pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, handsome. Productive, vigorous. One of the best. Middle of June.

Downer's Late. Is rather large, smooth; light red; very tender, juicy, rich, sweet and delicious; hangs long on the tree and not so liable to rot in wet weather as most other Cherries. Tree hardy, vigorous, and a regular and great bearer. A very valuable late variety. Middle of July.

Elton. Large; fine flavor; pale yellow, light red next the sun. Vigorous. Middle of June.

Governor Wood. Large; light yellow and bright red; nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Tree is very vigorous and productive; one of the most popular. Middle to end of June.

Mercer. Large; dark glossy red; hardy and productive; early.

Napoleon. Large; white, with red cheek; a very firm, juicy and sweet Bigarreau Cherry of the greatest excellence, and one of the most profitable for market. Tree very vigorous and unusually productive. First of July.

Rockport. Large; clear red, shaded with pale amber; firm, juicy, sweet; excellent. Early.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. New. Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grown in clusters

and of the largest size; a deep black color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor. July.

Windsor. A seedling originated at Windsor, Can. Large; liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A very valuable and late variety for market and for family use.

Yellow Spanish. Large; pale yellow, with a red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; handsome. Tree vigorous and productive. First of July.

DUKE AND MORELLO

The Duke and Morello, or acid varieties, are thoroughly hardy, while the Heart and Bigarreau, or sweet sorts, will successfully resist very cold weather, and may be grown in most places.

Dyehouse. In hardiness and general appearance resembles Early Richmond, but is of finer quality and several days earlier. It produces very regular annual crops. Fruit medium; skin bright red, darkened in the sun; flesh soft, juicy, tender, sprightly, subacid, rather rich. Resembles both the Morello and Duke in growth, wood and fruit. Productive. Is superior to Early Richmond.

Early Richmond. Medium size; dark red; melting juicy, sprightly, rich acid flavor. The stone adheres to the stem with remarkable tenacity. This is one of the most valuable and popular of acid Cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree is a slender grower, with a roundish spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters, when every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June.

DUKE AND MORELLO**CHERRIES, continued**

English Morello. Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; productive. Moderate. July.

Louis Philippe. Large; dark red, almost black; sprightly, mild acid; stone small. July.

Late Duke. Large; light red; late and fine. July.

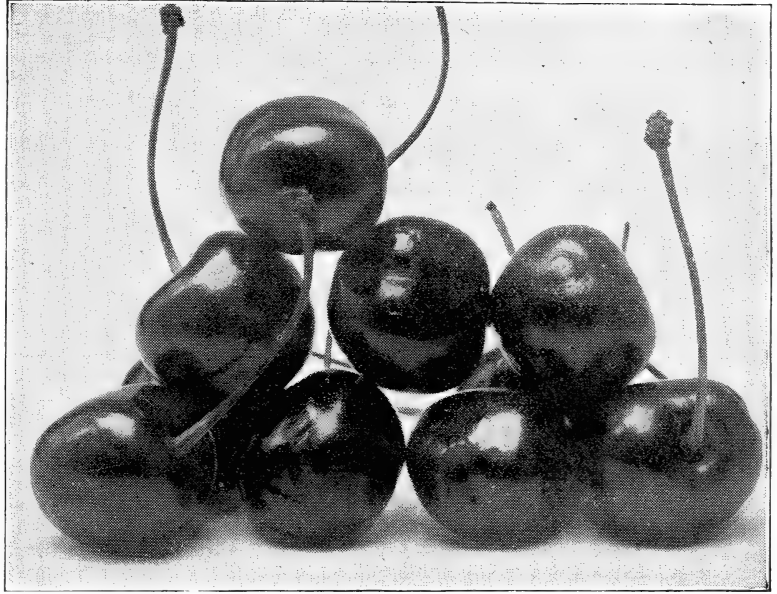
May Duke. Large; dark red; juicy and rich; an old excellent variety; productive; free. First of June.

Montmorency. A large, red, acid Cherry, larger than Early Richmond and fully ten days later. Free. Middle of June. The best of this class.

Olivet. Large; deep red; tender, rich and vinous. A choice variety. Early.

Reine Hortense. Large; red, mottled; juicy, tender, rich. One of the best. Late.

Wragg. Tree moderate grower; fruit fair size. Introduced from northern Germany, and recommended as very hardy. Flesh rich and dark. July.



Montmorency

PLUMS

The Plum, like the pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off; but the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a good crop of this splendid fruit everywhere.

As soon as the blossoms have fallen, spread two sheets under the tree, and give the tree a sudden jar by striking a smart blow with hammer upon the stub of limb sawed from the tree for the purpose; the insects will drop on the sheet and can be killed. Collect all the fallen fruit and burn. Repeat the operation every day for two or three weeks. It should be done before sunrise.

The cost of protecting large orchards from the attacks of this enemy will not exceed ten cents per tree for the entire season. Plant 16 to 20 feet apart.

Bradshaw (Large Black Imperial). Very large, oval, dark violet-red; juicy, sweet and good. A valuable market variety. Tree very vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

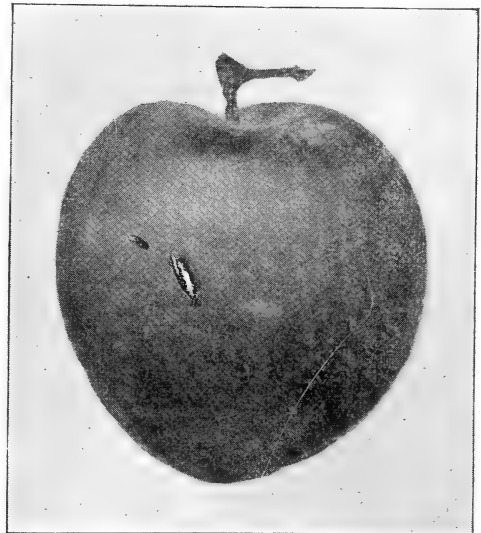
Coe's Golden Drop. One of the largest, most beautiful and valuable of late Plums; light yellow; flesh yellow; firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone; productive. Last of August.

German Prune. A valuable plum, of fair quality for the table, but most esteemed for drying and preserving; fruit long, oval; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet and pleasant; separates from the stone.

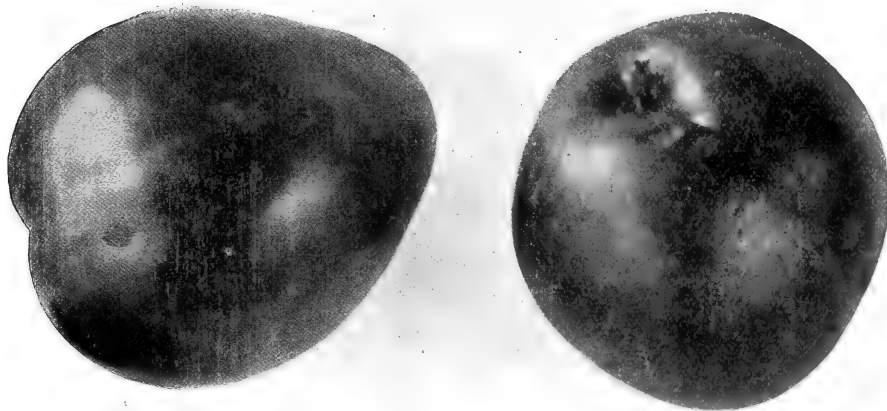
Gueji (Blue Magnum Bonum). A large, handsome Plum; flesh yellowish green, rather coarse, sweet and pleasant; valuable for market. September.

General Hand. Very large; skin deep golden yellow; flesh coarse, pale yellow, moderately juicy, sweet and good; tree grows vigorously, and is very productive; separates from the stone. August.

Green Gage. Small, yellowish green; flesh pale green, melting, juicy, very sweet and rich, and unequaled in flavor; one of the richest and best flavored Plums; separates from the stone;



Bradshaw.



Abundance

PLUMS, continued

growth slow, and young trees are hard to raise in moist localities. Aug.

Grand Duke. Color of Bradshaw; fruit very large, of fine quality, free from rot; very productive. The best late variety for home garden or market. October.

Kingston, or Smith's Prune. Large, blue, late, good for market. A most profitable sort.

Lombard (Bleecker's Scarlet). Medium, roundish, oval, violet-red, juicy; pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; tree vigorous and very productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. September.

Moore's Arctic. Originated in Maine, and celebrated for its remarkable hardiness, freedom from curculio, and great bearing qualities. Fruit grows in large clusters; large, dark purple; flavor fine, both for preserving and dessert. A long keeper.

Niagara. Very large; reddish purple; a superb Plum; the tree is an erect, strong grower and bears well; very valuable for home use and market. Aug.

Prince Englebert. Long, deep purple; rich and excellent; vigorous and productive.

Prunus Simoni (Apricot Plum). Of Chinese origin. Tree resembles a peach in all points except the color and veining of the leaves. The fruit is described as resembling in appearance a flattish, smooth brick-red tomato. Flesh a rich yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. Adapted to a hot, dry climate.

Reine Claude de Bavay. Large, roundish, greenish yellow; rich and excellent; separates from the stone; remarkably productive. A valuable market plum. Last of September.

Shropshire Damson. Originated in England. Plum of fine quality, as free from the attacks of the curculio as of the common Damson. The fruit has the same color. It blooms late and is therefore less liable to injury by the late spring frosts. The flesh is amber-colored, juicy, sprightly and free from astringency. In market it has commanded nearly double the price of the common Damson. It is very productive. October.

Spaulding. Seedling of some European variety almost curculio-proof; when injured the wound heals quickly and the fruit ripens perfectly; the

fruit is large, yellowish green, sweet and rich, with white bloom; quality excellent; fruit parts from the stone readily; a superb Plum; tree a strong grower and an early and abundant bearer. August 15.

Shipper's Pride. This valuable new Plum of the Damson type originated in western New York. Large size; purple, firm and sweet; first-class shipper. September.

Wild Goose. Large, deep red, with a purple bloom; sweet; free grower and great bearer; recommended on a light soil.

Yellow Egg. A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow Plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower and very productive. End of Aug.

JAPAN OR ORIENTAL PLUMS

These Plums have awakened more interest during the past few years than any other recent type of fruit. Many of the varieties are succeeding well in the northern and western states in many places where the European varieties cannot be depended upon. They unite size, beauty and productiveness. Trees are ornamental, with rich, light green foliage and attractive bloom, are wonderfully productive and come into bearing at the age of two or three years. Flesh firm and meaty; will keep for a long time in excellent condition. This class of Plums is practically curculio-proof, and will not need the treatment recommended for the above varieties.

Abundance, or Botan. This remarkable Plum is being catalogued under the name of Abundance on account of its wonderful bearing qualities. It is one of the imported Japan varieties, the correct name being Botan. It is so remarkably strong and handsome in growth and foliage as to make it an ornament to any yard. It excels in early and profuse bearing. The fruit is large, handsome, showy and practically curculio-proof; beautiful lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich, highly perfumed. July.

Apple. Is a wonderful keeper and the most luscious and delightful Plum we ever tasted.

JAPAN, or ORIENTAL PLUMS, continued

Nothing could be better. Its great size, vigorous growth of tree and perfect imitation of an apple, as well as beauty of color, will make it most valuable.

America. This giant Plum originated from seed of the well-known Robinson from a cross with the Japanese Plum Botan, and is from the same combination which produced Gold and Juicy, both of which have—as would be expected—Proved generally hardy throughout the United States and, no doubt, America will prove quite as hardy. Color coral-red.

Bartlett. Nothing like this latest wonder, the Bartlett Plum, has ever before been produced, and the world of fruit and flower-growers, who so expectantly wait for Mr. Burbank's magical productions, will here read of the marvel for the first time. A wonderful combination of fruit is this, in reality a plum, but in quality almost the exact counterpart of the pear from which it is named.

Burbank. The best of all the Japan sorts of Plums; nearly globular; clear cherry-red, with a thin lilac bloom. The flesh is a deep yellow color, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. Tree vigorous, with strong, spreading shoots, and large, broad leaves. Commences to bear usually at two years. It blooms late and, consequently, is more liable to escape the late spring frost.

Chalco. The fruit, which ripens just before Burbank, is large, flat, like a tomato; deep reddish purple; flesh yellow, very sweet, rather firm and exceedingly fragrant; seed small. Like the Apricot Plum, the fruit is almost as stemless as a peach, and completely surrounds the older branches as thick as it can stick, like kernels on a huge ear of corn.

Climax. Cross of Simoni and Botan. Very large, measuring $6\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference; heart-shaped; a superbly rich Plum; extremely early; ripens in the coast countries early in July. Flesh yellow, sweet and delicious, with a pineapple fragrance.

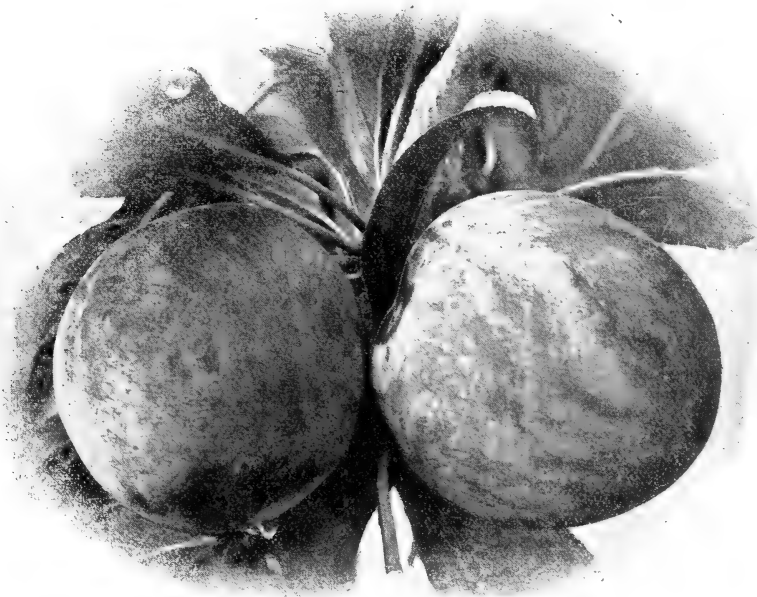
Hale. About color and size of Burbank, ripening seven to ten days later. Claimed to be the best quality of all Japan Plums. Flesh yellow, soft and juicy, but a good shipper and keeper. Very promising; one of the best of Mr. Burbank's productions. September.

Kelsey. By great odds the best Plum for the South. Unfortunately it is not entirely hardy north of Maryland. After thorough testing it has proved itself to be of first quality in every way. The fruit is large, heart-shaped, golden yellow, sometimes splashed with reddish purple; the flesh is firm, yellow, rich and juicy, with elegant flavor; the it is small, and parts freely from the flesh. Good for home use or shipping. August.

Ogon. Large golden yellow, with faint bloom; firm, sweet and of good quality; freestone; first-rate for canning. Tree vigorous grower. Last of July.

Red June. Recommended by such high authority as Professor Bailey as "by all odds the best Japanese Plum, ripening before Abundance." One of the vigorous, upright growers. Productive; fair size; vermilion red, with handsome bloom; pleasant quality. Ripens after Willard, a week before Abundance. August.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum. Large, round; skin and flesh dark purplish red, with blue bloom; seed exceedingly small; flesh firm, of good quality, fine flavored; hardy and strong, adapted mainly to the southern states, but does well in the North. August.



Burbank

JAPAN, OR ORIENTAL PLUMS, continued

Shiro. A combination of Robinson, Myrobolan and Wickson. A strong grower, having the appearance of a gigantic Myrobolan in leaf and growth; wood hard and wiry, ripening early in fall; should prove of great value where it is too cold for most of the best sorts. Fruit is produced in profusion, medium to large, clear light yellow with thin white bloom, so transparent the pit can be seen through the flesh, which is firm, juicy, rich, pleasant, subacid; sipsens two weeks before Burbank, and nearly as productive.

Sultan. Professor Van Deman says: "Sultan is my choice of all the new Plums which I have tested. It is a cross between Wickson and Satsuma; large, being over 2 inches in diameter and nearly round in shape. The surface is smooth, dark wine-red or garnet, and very handsome. The flesh is garnet color, too, and rich-looking. In flavor it is excellent, being tart enough, yet not sour, but a delicious subacid. No Plum that I have eaten is better, and when cooked it could scarcely be equaled. It has all the high flavor of Satsuma when cooked, and Satsuma has hereto-

fore been rated far above all other Plums for cooking. The season of Sultan is at least a month earlier.

Wickson. Originated by Mr. Burbank, who says: "Among the many thousand Japan Plums I have fruited, so far this one stands preëminent in its rare combination of good qualities. A sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault. Fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon-red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh of fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and shipper; will keep two weeks after ripening. Specimens sent us from California were received in excellent condition.

Willard. Earliest of all the Japan Plums, and hence very valuable for market. A strong, vigorous, hardy tree, very productive; fruit medium size, spherical to oblong; bright claret-red, with many minute dots; firm, white flesh, freestone. Very handsome when well ripened, and will keep a long time. Two weeks earlier than any other kind except Red June.

SELECT PEACHES

The Peach when in perfection is one of the most delicious of all fruits. It succeeds in favorable localities from Maine to California. The trees are of shorter duration than most fruit trees of temperate climates, but on account of their being more easily grown and in shorter time than other fruits, are consequently cheaper. Everybody can afford to plant a few, and the orchardist, if his soil is at all adapted to their culture, will find them more profitable than almost anything than can be grown on the same land.

The Peach tree requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil; a warm, sandy loam is probably the best. In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have the shoots and branches shortened every year, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head with plenty of young wood; the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation. Make an examination for and destroy borers. Plant 15 to 18 feet apart.



Globe and Late Crawford

Alexander. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the largest and best of the extra-early varieties.

Amsden (Amsden's June). This variety originated on the farm of L. C. Amsden, near Cartage, Mo., fruiting for the first time in 1872. Ripens June 26, or more than two weeks in advance of Hale's Early. Tree hardy, healthy

and vigorous, and a great bearer; fruit full, medium size, roundish; skin nearly covered with light and dark red, almost purplish in the sun, somewhat mottled in the shade; flesh greenish white, white at the stone, juicy, sweet, slightly vinous and very good. Has proved quite profitable South for the early market. This fills the place of Alexander, Bower's Early, Governor Garland, Wilder and several other sorts, all of which are very similar to it in appearance, time of ripening and general characteristics.

Barnard's Early. Large, yellow freestone of fine quality. Planted extensively in the Northwest.

Belle of Georgia. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; fruit is uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and very prolific. A seedling of Chinese Cling, originated by Mr. Lewis A. Rumph Marshallville, Ga.

Beer's Smock. Large, oblong; yellow; similar to the Smock, but larger; also a few days later; flesh firm, red next the seed; best; freestone.



The Elberta

PEACHES, continued

Bilyeu's Late. Originated in Caroline county, Md. A very late Peach, ripening in October after Smock. Free and Salway. Fruit of large size; color white, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white; freestone and an excellent shipper.

Crawford Early. This very beautiful and best of yellow Peaches is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent. Wonderfully productive and hardy.

Crawford Late. A superb fruit of very large size; skin yellow, with a broad, dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, but red at the stone, juicy and melting, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor. This is undoubtedly one of the very best yellow Peaches and an admirable market fruit. Tree vigorous and productive.

Chair's Choice. Of largest size; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh very firm; earlier than Smock; strong grower and heavy bearer.

Champion. Many specimens have measured 10 inches in circumference. The flavor is delicious, sweet, rich and juicy, surpassing all other early varieties; skin creamy white, with red cheek; strikingly handsome. It is hardy, productive, the largest size, highest flavored and best shipper of the early Peaches and the only perfect freestone.

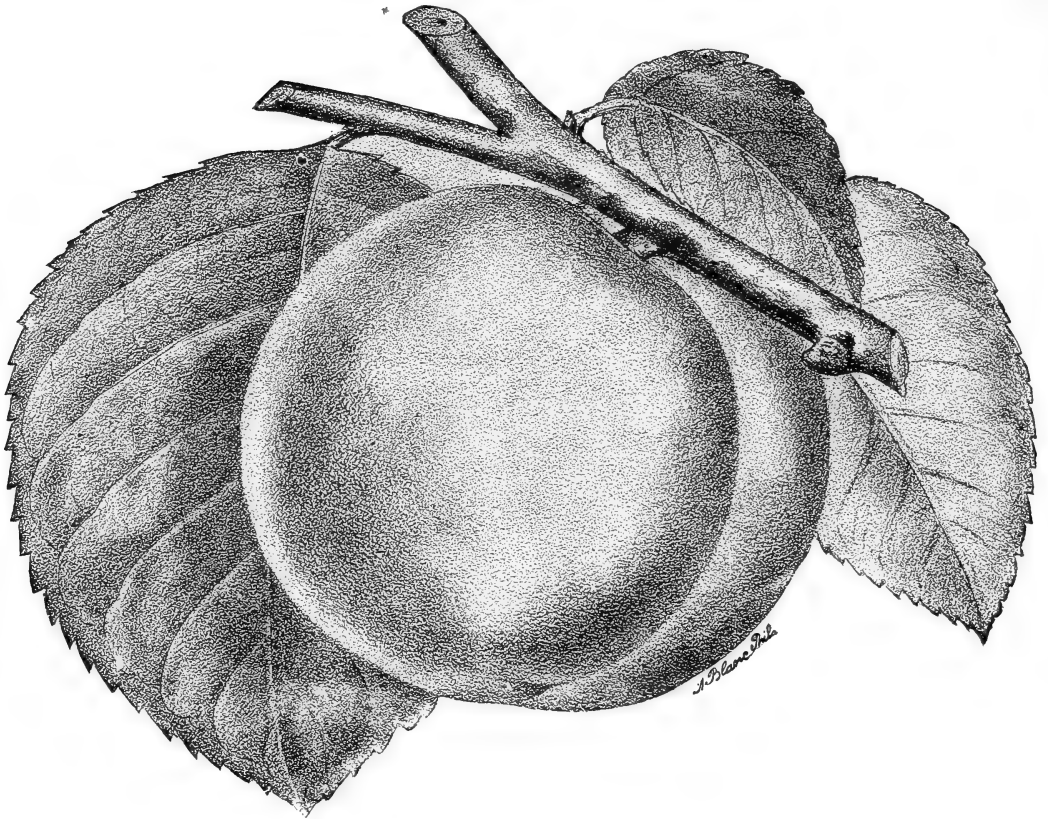
Crosby. This iron-clad Peach originated in Massachusetts, where it has borne regular crops

for the past ten years. It has been reported by the leading fruit growers' associations and the experiment stations to be first in position as regards hardiness and reliability of crop. The tree is of a low-spreading, willowy habit of growth. The fruit is of medium size, round; in color it is a bright yellow, beautifully splashed and distinctly striped with bright crimson. The flesh is a light yellow, red at the stone, which is small, and from which it parts freely.

Carman. In this new, hardy, rot-proof Peach, ripening at the same time as Early Rivers, and yet almost as large and fine as Elberta itself, we have a Peach of great market value; a large roundish Peach, with pale yellow skin, red blush on sunny side; white flesh, tender and melting; rich, sweet and of superior flavor; by far the finest of any Peach ripening middle of July. The nurseryman who fails to propagate the Carman will soon learn his mistake. A big, early, yellow-skinned Peach of high quality is sure to be in great demand. Don't miss the Carman!

Elberta. This tree is probably being more extensively planted today than any other variety. It is the leading Peach throughout the South, where it originated and is rapidly growing in favor in the North. It is a most certain bearer. The fruit is large, yellow with red cheek, juicy and of high quality.

Early Rivers. Large; color creamy white, with delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a re-



Fitzgerald

PEACHES, continued

markably rich flavor. Larger and ten days later than Alexander. One of the finest for home use or near-by market.

Early York (Honest John). Large, white, good old kind.

Everbearing. W. T. Nichols, of Obion county, Tenn., says of this variety: "The parent tree is said to have produced its first crop about 1888. The tree ripens fruit continuously from about August 1 to October 1. The best specimens on the parent tree at twelve years old measured 12 inches in circumference; skin creamy white, with a deep blush in the sun; clingstone." A variety that will bear on one tree fruit for two months, having during all that time ripe fruit to be gathered, is one that every lover of fruit will desire on account of its novelty.

Foster. Large, deep orange-red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with subacid flavor; very handsome. Similar to Crawford's Early, but a week earlier.

Fitzgerald. A chance seedling from Canada. The fruit is of very large size, exceeding Crawford's Early, which it also excels in every way. Pit is small. Its place of origin and the fact that it fruits there regularly prove it to be exceptionally hardy.

Fox's Seedling. Large; skin white, with a red cheek; flesh melting, sweet and good. Desirable for canning and marketing.

Golden Drop. This variety has a sort of transparent golden appearance, rendering it immensely attractive in market, selling for the highest

price. Good quality, a very early and profitable bearer; hardy. Ripens between Late Crawford and Smock's.

Globe. An improved Crawford Late. Tree a rapid, vigorous grower and an enormous bearer. Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form; flesh very firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with a reddish tinge toward the pit; quality good, pleasant, rich, vinous and luscious.

Greensboro. Medium size, oval, creamy white, with rich red blush on sunny side, uniformly larger than Amsden; almost freestone. In season of 1897 with us it ripened between Amsden and Early Rivers, being a little earlier than the latter.

Hill's Chili. Medium size; dull yellow. Tree very hardy; a good bearer. Highly esteemed as a market fruit in western Michigan.

Heath Cling. Very large, creamy white, with faint blush; flesh white, juicy, tender, rich and melting. Valuable for preserving and canning; will keep a long time.

Iron Mountain. Our best, largest, late white freestone Peach; quality unexcelled; very hardy in the bud. Good shipper and will outyield and over-sell any other variety of its season.

Kalamazoo. Originated in Kalamazoo. A strong grower; bears full loads of fruit at two years old; size very uniform, pit small, flesh thick, yellow and of fine quality; skin golden yellow, with red cheek. Tree very hardy, and reliable bearer. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford.

Keyport White. Large; pure white. Prolific.

Lemon Free. A new seedling, originated in Ohio. Resembles somewhat the Smock Free,

PEACHES, continued

but is in every way finer, larger and of better quality. A regular and prolific bearer, with fruit sometimes measuring 12 inches in circumference, and of finest color and flavor. Free stone.

Morris White. Medium; dull creamy white.

Mountain Rose. Large; red; flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent. One of the best early freestone Peaches. Should be in every collection.

Oldmixon. Is a fine, large, productive variety, succeeding well in all localities and well deserving of the high favor in which it is held as an orchard variety. Skin yellowish white, with a deep red cheek; flesh white, but red at the stone; tender, rich; excellent; indispensable.

Reeve's Favorite. Large, roundish; skin yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy, melting, with a vinous flavor. A good, hardy variety.

Red Cheek Melacoton. A large and good yellow sort for market.

Stump. Large; white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and of high quality. Very productive and profitable. The most popular white-fleshed Peach wherever known. Should be in all collections.

Stephen's Rareripe. A vigorous grower; comes into bearing very young, and yields immense crops. The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged, high-cloored Oldmixon Free. It begins to ripen with the last of the Late Crawford and continues about three weeks. Freestone; white-fleshed, juicy and high flavored.

Sneed. Medium size, somewhat oval in shape; color creamy white, with rich red blush on sunny side; ripens even to the pit. Is of fine quality and not subject to rot, as are many others of the early varieties. Is becoming very popular.

Susquehanna. One of the handsomest Peaches. Large; yellow and red, melting, rich and good.

Salway. Large, roundish; skin creamy yellow, with crimson-red cheek in the sun; flesh deep

yellow, juicy, melting, rich, sweet, slightly vinous. One of the best late Peaches where it will ripen.

Stump the World. Large; creamy white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high-flavored. Very productive. One of the best market varieties.

Triumph. Originated in Georgia. Ripens with Alexander; blooms late; has large flowers and is an abundant bearer. Tree makes a very strong growth. Fruit large size, with very small pit; surface is yellow, nearly covered with red and dark crimson in the sun; flesh bright yellow, of excellent flavor; nearly free when fully ripe. This and the Greensboro' almost entirely supersede the Alexander and Amsden, and Triumph has especial value as being the earliest yellow Peach.

Wheatland. An improvement upon Crawford's Late and ripening just in advance of it. Extra large; beautiful golden yellow, with crimson cheek. Of best quality and very productive.

Wager. Large, late, yellow Peach. Tree a short grower.

Ward's Late. Resembles Oldmixon, but a month later.

Waterloo. Medium; white, shaded with red; very early.

Wonderful. Rich golden yellow, largely over-spread with carmine. One of the latest freestone varieties. Of large size, possessing remarkable keeping qualities. Wonderfully productive.

Yellow XX. Freestone, with beautiful red cheek; red-fleshed, sweet and juicy, with rich, vinous flavor. A splendid Peach.

Yellow St. John. Another Michigan seedling that has been found to be one of the most profitable varieties there. A grand Peach nearly as large as Crawford, fully equal in color, and of superior flavor. Fruit round, brilliant and showy. Commences bearing young and produces abundantly.

APRICOTS

The Apricot is among the most delicious of fruits, and can be grown largely and successfully. As it ripens between cherries and peaches, it comes in very opportunely and is correspondingly welcome and valuable, always commanding a good price. Plant 15 feet apart each way. Its chief enemy is the curculio, which can be destroyed and rendered harmless, the same as on plums. Spray with Paris green in water, mild solution, just after the blossoms fall and again a week or ten days later. Will thrive wherever plums and peaches will.

Alexander. Very hardy, an immense bearer; fruit large, yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious.

Alexis. Very hardy; an abundant bearer.

J. L. Budd. Large size; white, with red cheek; sweet and juicy; very fine; the best late variety.

Moorpark. Large, orange; the most popular old sort.

Harris. This variety originated in western New York and is of recent introduction. Wherever tried it is taking the lead of all other sorts.

Montgamet. Fruit medium size; skin pale yellow, with a slight tinge of red on the side next to the sun; flesh firm, juicy; one of the best.

Peach. Similar to Moorpark, but a little harder in tree.

SELECT QUINCES

From Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin, by Prof. L. H. Bailey

"The Quince crop is reliable, and not easily destroyed by capricious variations in weather. Trees are hardy and productive, easy to prune and spray, and diseases and insects, while rather numerous, are held in check with comparative ease, with the single exception of pear-blight. The lands should be retentive of moisture, but not wet and soggy. Good drainage is as essential to Quince culture as it is to the growing of pears or other fruits.

"Quince orchards should be given clean culture. The roots are usually shallow, and very shallow tillage is generally best. Probably the best results will be obtained, in the long run, if the trees are set 10 or 12 feet apart each way."

Do not need severe pruning; a careful thinning out of the old decayed wood will be sufficient. Keep a vigilant search after the borer. Thin out the fruit if bearing too freely. Highly esteemed for cooking and preserving.



Champion Quince

QUINCES, continued

Bourgeat. Bright golden yellow; the new golden prolific Quince. Pronounced by a responsible grower, who has fruited it for six years, a profuse bearer, of large, handsome, showy, richly colored fruit, that actually keeps like Baldwin apples, in a good cellar, until spring. The core is very small. Will cook without hardness, like apples. Tree is a robust grower. Origin,

France. Ready for use from November through to March or April.

Champion. Greenish yellow; fruit large, distinctly pear form, furrowed about the top. Flesh tender, delicate flavor. Cooks as tender as apples. Tree bears abundantly while young. In some places it does not ripen well. A good keeper. In a test at Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station (New York), in 1892, 1893, 1894—including Orange, Champion, Rea's and Meech—the Champion averaged the most productive, with Orange a close second. Of American origin. Season late.

Meech's Prolific. Pale, bright orange, with a thin fuzz; fruit large, and in shape ranges from nearly apple-shape to short pear-shape, somewhat furrowed at the top. Very fragrant, good flavor. Bears young, Productive. Supposed to have originated in Connecticut. Midseason.

Orange (Apple Quince). Bright pale orange. The surface only moderately fuzzy. Fruit variable in size and shape, but in the ideal or original form is distinctly flattened at both ends, like an apple. The most extensively cultivated of the old varieties. Ripens after mid-autumn, and keeps until February under good conditions.

Rea (Rea's Mammoth). Rich orange, surface very smooth, fruit large to very large, pear form; flesh of excellent quality. Tree a very strong grower, distinguished by its short stature. Does best under high cultivation. We consider that for orchard purposes, as well as a garden tree, it is very valuable. Origin, Coxsackie, N. Y. Ripens early.

NUTS

The past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the planting of nut-bearing trees; probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market for all products. The immense importations of foreign nuts every year gives some idea of the market to be supplied. Few farms but contain land that, if planted to nut-bearing trees, would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted; the nuts in many cases paying better than farm crops or fruits, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber that will of itself pay a large per cent on the investment. Our native nut-bearing trees are admirably adapted for planting in streets, farm lanes, pastures, etc., for shade, ornament and profitable returns.

ALMOND

Hardshell. A fine hardy variety, with a large, plump, sweet kernel. Tree very showy and ornamental in blossom. The hull cracks when ripe, permitting the nut to drop out.

Soft, or Papershell. This is more desirable than the hardshell wherever it will succeed; it is not as hardy; kernel large, sweet and rich.

**CHESTNUTS
AMERICAN SWEET**

A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. It grows to a good size, and specimens often occur with trunk five feet in diameter. The fruit is small, but very sweet, and it shows a tendency to vary considerably in size and quality.

SPANISH

The Spanish strain ripens after the Japanese. The trees are large-growing, and in planting require more room than the Japanese. There are many profitable varieties of this strain, among the best of which are Numbo, Paragon, Ridgely and Scott. These ripen after the Japanese, and prolong the season well into October. Not so sweet as the American, and tree not so hardy.

Numbo. Very hardy; very productive. Comes to bearing quite young. Nuts large and of good

quality, ripening early, usually before frost, and selling at high prices.

Paragon. Tree hardy, productive; nuts large and of excellent quality. Two trees four years grafted produced one bushel of nuts each, which sold at wholesale at \$10 per bushel.

Scott. Tree very hardy, strong grower, enormously productive, attaining large size. The original tree measures 5 feet in diameter and produces annually three to five bushels of large handsome nuts of excellent quality that have sold in New York market at \$16 to \$18 per bushel.

Ridgely. A large variety of the Chestnut from Delaware. Very productive. The crop from the original tree is reported to have brought \$32. Very good quality.

JAPAN

As a few are better than many, we will name some ripening in the order named.

Alpha is the first to open. It is large in size, two and three in a bur; productive; opens September 5 to 10; brings the highest market price.

Giant. A dwarf grower, very distinct from other kinds; leaf long and narrow, dark green; a fine ornamental tree in any situation. Commences bearing very young, two-year trees in

JAPAN CHESTNUTS, continued

nursery rows frequently producing nuts of immense size, which are sweet and good, much better than the European varieties. Their productiveness, early bearing and enormous size render them of great value. Trees have been fruiting in vicinity of New York for several years. Young trees injure in severe winters until well established. Plant in spring only in the North. There are many Japan strains, all of which are early and profitable.

Reliance. A very early bearer; nuts large and uniform; very productive; ripens after Alpha.

Superb. Very productive, running three nuts to the burr; ripens after Reliance.

HICKORY SHELLBARK

No other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this, possessing a rich nutty flavor, excelled by none.

WALNUTS

American Black. This is the common native variety. The nuts are excellent and always desirable; besides the wood is very valuable for many uses.

English. A fine, lofty-growing tree, with a fine spreading head and bearing crops of large and excellent nuts. The fruit in a green state is highly esteemed for pickling, and the great quantity of nuts annually imported and sold here attest to its value. The tree is peculiarly well adapted to the climate of the South, and deserves extensive cultivation.

Japan. Produces in abundance nuts considerably larger than the common hickory nut, which are borne in clusters of fifteen to twenty. The shell is thicker than the shell of the English Walnut, which in a general way it resembles, but is not so thick as that of the Black Walnut. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality, and can be removed entire. The tree grows rapidly and attains a very large size, with a magnificent spreading top. The leaves are of immense size, of a charming shade of green, and very handsome.

Japan, Cordiformis. Differs from Sieboldiana in form of nuts, which are broad, pointed and

flattened. Nuts of medium size, shell thinner than Sieboldiana and if cracked longitudinally the kernel can be removed entire. The meat is of good quality. Tree very vigorous grower; attains a great height, has a magnificent head. A very valuable acquisition. Perfectly hardy. We consider this the best of the Japan Walnuts. Destined to become a valuable nut for market.

Japan, Sieboldiana. A native of the mountains of Japan. Extremely hardy and vigorous grower. Of symmetrical and beautiful form. Three-year-old trees in our nursery have produced nuts. Wonderfully productive. Nuts produced in clusters of from twelve to twenty nuts each. Shell thicker than that of the English Walnut, but not so thick as that of the Black Walnut. Meat is sweet and of the best quality. The tree has an abundance of fibrous roots and transplants readily.

PECANS

The common wild native variety found in the South, produced from the seed; bears regular crops of medium size; very salable nuts and good; the tree is rapid-growing and handsome.

Paper-shell Pecan. This is indeed the most valuable nut yet introduced; large, often 1½ inches in length; thin shell; the kernels are very large, rich, sweet and delicious; enormous profits have been received from the culture of this nut; many thousand trees are being planted, and soon the nut industry, especially of the South, will be very large. Hardy in the middle states.

FILBERTS, OR HAZELNUTS

We have the best English varieties. The nut is medium size, oblong, very sweet; the tree is of bushy habit, growing from 6 to 8 feet high; very hardy almost everywhere; early and abundant bearer; very satisfactory.

BUTTERNUTS

A handsome, rapid-growing, luxuriant tropical looking tree; very ornamental and productive; the nuts are something like black walnuts, but longer and flat; the kernel is much sweeter and rich and more delicate; fine flavor.

IMPROVED DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY

From Colorado, where it has been under cultivation for some time and received the highest endorsements from the leading horticulturists and fruit-growers of that state. As hardy as a Wyoming sage brush, it has withstood a temperature of 40° below zero, unharmed in either fruit bud or branch. Exceedingly productive. Fruit jet black when ripe, and in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello, its season of ripening being after all others are gone. In flavor it is akin to the sweet cherries. Worthy of cultivation for an ornamental shrub.

MULBERRIES

This fruit is getting very popular, especially South, where it is fine food for hogs and poultry. The tree is also fine for shade, as it grows rapidly and is very hardy.

Downing's Black. Fruit very large, black and subacid; mostly planted North. Fruit about June 1 to middle of July.

Hicks', or Everbearing Black. This variety is very popular South, as the tree is a very rapid grower, bears very young and has a long season, very often from June 1 until the middle of August. Very sweet.

New American. This we consider equal to Downing's in all respects, continuing in bearing fully as long and a hardier tree. Fruit jet-black.

Russian. Brought from Russia by the Menonites. Tree a very hardy and rapid grower; fine as a shade tree; bears very young and very heavily, but the fruit is of very little value.

Teas' Weeping. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem; very hardy. One of the prettiest small weeping trees.

White English. Fruit very small and sweet, but not so good as Hicks'.

PERSIMMONS

AMERICAN. A native of the states south of New York. Makes a beautiful ornamental tree, with dark green foliage. Fruit very luscious, if allowed to ripen on the tree, which is late in the fall, after several good frosts.

JAPANESE. By the introduction of the Japanese Persimmon, we have added one of the most beautiful and luscious fruits, and one that will be greatly appreciated when better known. The tree is wonderfully productive, and comes into bearing very young; we have had one-year-old trees, reach us late in the spring from Japan, and next season they would bear a profusion of fruit. Trees 3 feet high, standing in nursery row, have matured twenty-one specimens, and others, about 5 feet, have borne over fifty. We know of no tree that makes so fine a show in fruit as the Japanese Persimmon. The trees are not entirely hardy north of the Potomac.

NECTARINES

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums.

HARDY GRAPES

We cannot too strongly advise everyone with a door-yard to grow even enough of this luscious and healthful fruit for family use. The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting. Requires but little space, and when properly trained is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard. The soil for the Grape should be dry; when not naturally so, should be thoroughly drained. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that it is essential to secure a warm, sunny exposure.

The best Grape-vine trellis is probably the wire trellis. This is constructed by planting posts as far apart as you choose to have the length of your trellis, stretch the wires, four in number about 18 inches apart, letting them pass through stakes at proper distances from each other to support the wire. As the wires are contracted by the cold, and are likely to break or sway the posts from their places, they should be loosened as cold weather approaches.

To secure the best results, annual and careful pruning is essential. The following is regarded as the best method: Commencing with good strong vine, such as we furnish, permit it to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following spring allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots. These in the fall will be from 7 to 10 feet long, and should be cut back to within 4 or 5 feet of the root. The next spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis. When growth commences, pinch the buds so that the shoots will be from 10 to 12 inches apart. As these grow train them perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis. No fruit should be allowed to set above the second bar of the trellis.

BLACK GRAPES

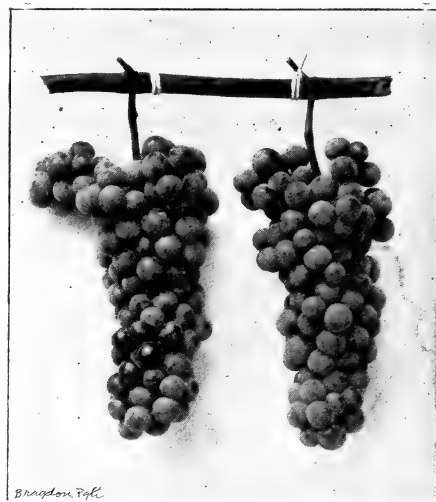
Champion. Bunch of medium size, berry large, very vigorous and productive. Desirable on account of its early ripening. Quality poor.

Clinton. Late. Desirable for wine or preserving. Bunch and berry small; very healthy and hardy. Fruit should hang on the vine until after first frost, to be thoroughly ripe.

Concord. This has been for many years the Grape for the million. Bunch and berries large; black, fair quality, medium early; vine very healthy, hardy and productive. The most extensively planted Grape in America.

Campbell's Early. Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth, thick, heavy, perfectly healthy foliage, very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination equalled by no other Grape. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season, ripening with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine, for weeks after Moore's Early was decayed and gone. In dessert quality it is unrivaled by any of our present list of first-early market Grapes. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color, with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy; free from foxiness; seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp.

Early Ohio. Very early, hardy and productive strong, thrifty grower. Good-sized bunch, berry



Campbell's Early

smaller than Concord; adheres firmly to the stem. A profitable early market sort.

Eaton. Seedling of the Concord. Bunch and berries of largest size, showy and attractive; poor grower.

Hartford. Bunch and berry large; sweet; earlier than Concord. Strong grower, healthy,

BLACK GRAPES, continued

hardy and very productive. Should be picked as soon as ripe, or berries will drop from the stem.

Ives. Bunch medium to large, compact, often shouldered; berries medium, slightly oblong, of a dark purple color.

McPike. (New). Said to be a seedling of Worden, which it resembles in color, quality and time of ripening. Bunch large, berries very large.

Moore's Early. Bunch large; berry large, round, with heavy blue bloom; vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market; its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and northern portions of the United States; succeeds admirably in the South. Should be in every garden.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4). Bunch and berry very large, round, flesh tolerably tender, sprightly, sweet and agreeable. One of the best of Rogers' Hybrids.

Worden. A splendid, large Grape of the Concord type, but earlier, longer in bunch and berry, and of decidedly better quality; vine hardier than that old standby; and every way as healthy. A very popular sort, planted largely for market; next to Concord in number used. Really our best black Grape for home use.

RED, OR AMBER GRAPES

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Bunches large, compact; berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly; vine very vigorous; ripens early.

Brighton. Dark red. One of the most desirable of the early red Grapes. Very large and handsome; clusters, under favorable conditions, are more uniform than those of any other Grape we know. Should be planted near other varieties, as its blossoms do not always fertilize when alone. The quality of its fruit is the best.

Catawba. Bunches of good size, rather loose; berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with sweet, rich, musky flavor. Requires a long season. Excellent for both table and wine.

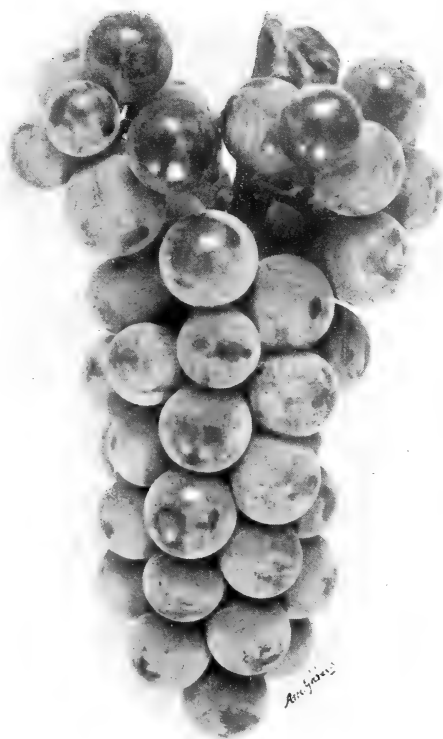
Delaware. Bunches small, compact, shouldered berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9). Everything desirable as to quality for table or wine. Should be in every garden. Early.

Lutie. This remarkable Grape has never been known to rot. It seems to be absolutely free from the shortcomings of so many of the leading kinds. It has been tested for ten years and has fully sustained its reputation. The fruit is of dark red or purplish color; bunch and berries large, exceedingly sweet, sprightly, vinous and aromatic. The vine is a strong grower and regular bearer. Ripens close after Moore's Early.

Salem (Rogers' No. 22 or 53). Bunch and berry very large. Healthy, hardy and vigorous. Early; good keeper; best quality for table or wine.

Woodruff. Of ironclad hardiness. A rank grower and very healthy. The fruit is large in bunch and berry, attractive, shouldered, sweet and of fair quality. Desirable as a market variety where many others fail. Ripens soon after Concord. Occupies same position among red market Grapes as Concord among the black ones.

**Niagara**

Wyoming. Vine very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red Grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware. The best early red market variety.

Vergennes. Bunch and berry large; light amber color; quality excellent and a long keeper. Late.

WHITE GRAPES

Diamond. In vigor of growth, texture, foliage and hardiness of vine, it partakes of the nature of its parent, Concord, while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts, and ripens two or three weeks earlier than Concord. The color is a delicate greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth, and entirely free from the brown specks and dots which characterize many of the white varieties; very few seeds; juicy, and almost entirely free from pulp. Berry about the size of the Concord and adheres firmly to the stem. One of the best of recent introductions. Is doing well in all sections and proving a profitable market variety. We consider this the best white Grape for home use.

Empire State. Another new white Grape of great promise. Bunch large-shouldered; berry medium; skin slightly tinged with yellow; flesh tender, rich, juicy, sweet and sprightly; ripens a little after Hartford; vine a good grower, and productive.

Green Mountain (Winchell). An extra-early variety from Vermont. Skin thin; pulp tender and sweet; quality superb. Bunch and berry medium size. Vine hardy, vigorous, productive.

WHITE GRAPES, continued

Lady. Greenish yellow; very early. Bunch and berry medium large. Is healthy, hardy, productive and of good quality.

Martha. One of the most popular of the old white Grapes. Fair grower, healthy and hardy. Medium early.

Niagara. Vine hardy; strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries large, mostly round; light greenish white, semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thick but tough, and does not crack; quality good; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center. Standard for market.

Pocklington. A seedling from Concord. The vine is thoroughly hardy; strong grower. Called

a white Grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow; clear, juicy and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large, sometimes shouldered; berries round and large and thickly set, quality when fully ripe superior to Concord. One of the most reliable white Grapes for general planting.

Scuppernong. A southern Grape, too tender for a more northern latitude than Virginia, but southward it is quite hardy and valuable. Vine a vigorous grower; requires no pruning; bunch small, loose, not often containing more than six berries; fruit large, round; skin thick, light green; flesh pulpy, juicy, sweet; produces enormous crops; continues in season about six weeks.

CURRENTS

The Currant possesses great vitality, and will give some fruit if almost entirely neglected, but will reward liberal culture. The currant worm, its only serious enemy, can be effectually destroyed by using white hellebore, either in solution or as a powder. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart in rich ground, cultivate well or mulch heavily, prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow; manure freely.

Black Champion. Bushes large, and flavor of fruit particularly delicious. It hangs long on the bunches, and, unlike other varieties, bears the severest pruning without detriment.

Black Naples. Very large; black, rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wines; very productive.

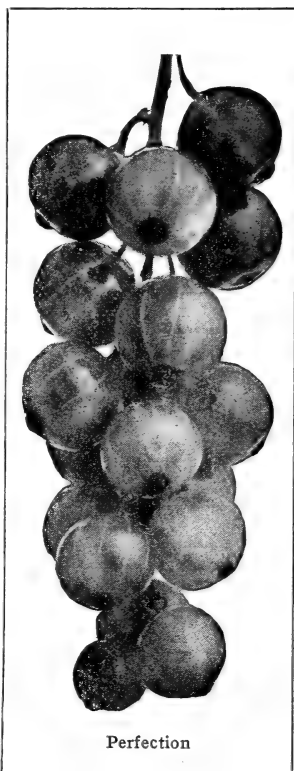
Cherry. Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

Fay's Prolific. Never since its introduction have there been enough plants to supply the demand for this, one of the best red Currants. Its quick jump into popular favor as soon as tested, and the ever-increasing demand show that all claims made for it have been more than fulfilled. Large stems and berries, uniform in size; very productive; easily picked. For home use or market.

LaVersailles. Very large; red; bunch long, of great beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best, and should be in every collection.

Lee's Prolific (Black). An English production of great value. The fruit is large and of superior quality. The bush a vigorous grower and enormously productive.

North Star. Currants are produced on new fruiting wood. The average growth of the North Star is 3 to 4 feet, frequently branched. The strongest and most vigorous grower among red



varieties. Bunches averaging 4 inches in length are freely produced. Single berries of Cherry are larger in size, but bunches of North Star are longer, heavier and bring the same price in market. Should be given more room than other varieties and ground kept well enriched. Combines extreme hardiness, vigorous growth and great productiveness.

Perfection. Originated by Charles G. Hooker, Rochester, N. Y. A cross between Fay's Prolific and White Grape. Color is a beautiful bright red. Size as large as the Fay or larger, the clusters averaging longer. It is the most productive large red Currant of which we have any knowledge. Season of ripening is about the same as that of Cherry or Fay. Quality rich, mild, subacid, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid and of better quality than any other large red Currant in cultivation. A good grower, with very large healthy foliage. Awarded the Barry Fifty-dollar Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society, July, 1901, after three years' trial. The first fruit to receive this grand prize. Received highest award given any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition, also received prize at Louisiana Purchase Exposition St. Louis, 1904.

White Grape. Very large; yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very productive.

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows and mulch deeply, six or more inches with straw, tan bark, coal-ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for 20 years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather. The few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. Good cultivation is better than half mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will doubly pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew.



Pearl Gooseberry.

ENGLISH

The number of varieties of English Gooseberries is almost innumerable. The fruit is generally large and handsome. The best sort is *Industry*, which in favorable localities does extremely well.

Industry. The best English Gooseberry yet introduced, of vigorous, upright growth, greatest cropper and freest from mildew of any of the English varieties. Berries of the largest size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and of most excellent flavor, both pleasant and rich; color when fully ripe, dark red.

AMERICAN

Columbus, or Triumph. A new American seedling of undoubted merit. Fruit very large; light green; productive and hardy.

Downing. Fruit large, roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth, juicy and good; very productive. This is the most popular of all the Gooseberries for both home use and market.

Houghton. One of the best known old sorts, always reliable. Small to medium, roundish oval; pale red; sweet, tender, very good. Plants spreading; shoots slender; enormously productive.

Pearl. Said to be the most prolific Gooseberry yet known. Originated by Professor William Saunders, of the Experimental Station at Ottawa, Canada. It has also been thoroughly tested at nearly all of the experimental stations in the United States for the past four years, and reports are unanimous in its favor. It is a wonderful cropper, strong grower and free from mildew. Fruit one-third larger than Downing.

Red Jacket. Plant vigorous and healthy. Fruit rich, dark red; oblong. Believed to be valuable.

Smith's Improved. Large, oval; light green good and productive, but slender grower.

RASPBERRIES

This fruit comes just after strawberries and when properly cultivated is quite profitable. Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well or mulch heavily. For field, rows 7 feet apart, 4 feet in a row. Pinch off canes when 3 feet high, and prune off laterals the following spring, within 12 to 18 inches of the cane. In garden culture, tie up to single wire. Cut out old wood each year. Cover tender varieties in winter by bending down and throwing on earth.

BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES

Cumberland. Very large. Very similar to Gregg in quality and firmness; in hardiness and productiveness is unexcelled. One of the best midseason market varieties.

Gregg. The leading late blackcap and a popular market sort. Canes of strong, vigorous growth and very productive; berries very large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty and of fine flavor. It requires good, strong soil to produce best results and responds liberally to generous treatment.

Kansas. Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer. Berries size of Gregg, of better color, jet-black, and almost free from bloom, firm, of best quality. Presents a handsome appearance and brings highest price in market. The best blackcap on our grounds.

Munger. Description of introducer.—The fruit of Munger is black and resembles Gregg very much. It is a better-flavored berry than Gregg, tougher in texture, and therefore a better shipper. In size it excels Gregg by almost 25 per cent, being extra fine for canning and evaporating. Its season of ripening is from five to eight days later than Gregg, and it has a special faculty of withstanding drought and hot sun. The past season, when most others were dry and seedy, Munger ripened up sweet and juicy, and readily brought an advance of 50 cents per bushel over other kinds. The canes, too, resemble Gregg, are free from disease, upright in growth, and have never yet been affected by the cold of winter. Originated in western Ohio by Timothy Munger, now of California.

Ohio (Alden). Hardy, vigorous, productive; berry of fine quality, good size, bright color and remarkably firm. For canning and evaporating one of the most profitable.

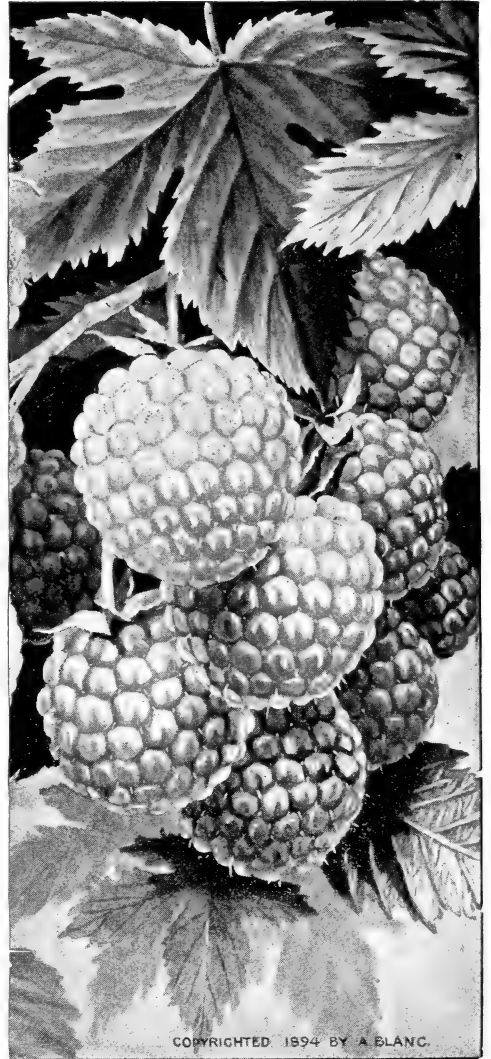
Palmer. One of the best and most productive early blackcaps. Large size, fine quality; strong grower, hardy, productive, often bending the canes to the ground under the weight of fruit.

Souhegan, or Tyler. One of the earliest black Raspberries and leading early market sort. It ripens its entire crop within a very short period, a desirable feature when it precedes second-early sorts.

RED RASPBERRIES

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market. A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the northern winters and southern summers equal to any. Berries are very large, measuring 3 inches around; conical; rich crimson; very handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop.

Columbian. New. Purple. Very vigorous grower; canes often 10 to 16 feet in length and more than 1 inch in diameter. Very hardy; fruit large and delicious for table or canning. Excellent shipper.



COPYRIGHTED 1894 BY A. BLANC.

The Columbian.

The New Cardinal. This most promising Raspberry is a product of Kansas. It is not a hybrid, but a result where Nature combined its best in one little seed that produced the first Cardinal Raspberry plant; it also germinated that seed in its own way, not as under the pet care of an expert gardener, who would control the temperature, moisture, sunshine and weeds, but it came up in a neglected clump of Gregg Raspberry bushes and there showed its make-up by growing far above them and producing its great crop of red berries in contrast to the few Greggs beneath them. When first seen by the owner, the Greggs were dug and the Cardinals had the room.

RED RASPBERRIES, continued

Haymaker. New. The most vigorous grower of all Raspberries. Very hardy. Fruit very large, conical; color bright red and very attractive; flavor superb; delicious for table use and splendid for canning. It is a prodigious bearer, of long season; fruit of fine texture; does not drop from the bush. A superb shipper.



The Haymaker

Loudon. The best red midseason berry. Its points of superiority are vigor of growth, large fruit, beautiful rich, dark crimson color, good quality and marvelous productiveness and hardiness, enduring winters without protection and without injury to the very tips. It stands shipping the best of any variety, and will remain on bushes the longest without injury.

Marlboro. Fruit of the very largest size, of a bright scarlet color and of excellent flavor. A good shipper; canes very long and strong; foliage dark green; perfectly hardy; early.

Miller. Berry as large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape; color bright red; core very small; does not crumble, making it the firmest and best shipping berry. The time of ripening is the very earliest.

Rancocas. Fruit large; ripens entire crop early, making it valuable as a market variety. Color dark red.

Shaffer's Colossal. This variety is rightly named, for it is truly colossal, both in plant and fruit. The plant is the strongest and largest grower, and yields an immense crop of dark red berries. The fruit is of a sprightly subacid flavor. This is a cap variety and increases from the tips like the blackcaps.

YELLOW RASPBERRIES

Golden Queen. A beautiful, large, golden yellow berry, seedling of the Cuthbert, and surpassing that variety in size, beauty, quality and adaptability, succeeding in all sections. Canes hardy, of strongest growth, wonderfully productive. Should be in every home garden, its beauty and high quality placing it at the head for table use.

WINEBERRY

Of Japanese origin. A novelty that has created quite a sensation in the horticultural world, and proved itself to be a valuable acquisition; the plant is quite distinct; it belongs to the raspberry family, and is large, robust and perfectly hardy. The berries are half-transparent and beautiful, ranging in color from an amber to crimson as they ripen; in general appearance they resemble the raspberry; the quality is distinct, rich, sprightly, with a sharp subacid taste; elegant for cooking, canning or jelly, far surpassing the huckleberry, raspberry and many other small fruits; it begins to ripen in July, and continues a long time. It is also a handsome ornamental shrub, and its freedom from insect pests and rust makes it valuable indeed.

BLACKBERRIES

The culture of these is about the same as that of the raspberry, but if the soil is not very rich they may be set 5x2 feet in the row; on rich soil 6½x3 feet. It requires about 3,000 plants per acre. They should be topped 2 feet from the ground for laterals; do not let more than three canes grow to the hill. The past seasons have proved to us that there is as much profit in Blackberry culture as in any other branch of fruit-growing. The culture of Blackberries is not so general as the profits would justify.

Early Harvest. This is one of the earliest Blackberries yet produced, ripening two weeks before Wilson's Early. The berry is of fair size (not large); long form; a splendid shipper and of good quality. It is hardy and excessively prolific its greatest fault being its disposition to overbear. While a good berry in other respects its distinctive value is its earliness.

Erie. This superb new fruit originated in northern Ohio, not far from the shore of Lake Erie. It is the best hardy variety yet introduced; very productive, not having failed in producing a fine crop each year since it was originated; foliage clean and healthy, free from rust; fruit large, about the size of Lawton; round in form.



BLACKBERRIES, continued

Eldorado. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are very large, jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core and keep for eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired.—Introducer.

Iceberg. This wonderful berry is the origination of the far-famed Luther Burbank, whose remarkable success in the production of valuable new plants has given him the title of the "Wizard of Horticulture." The fruit is white, transparent; the seeds, which are unusually small, can be seen in the ripe berries. The clusters are larger than those of Lawton; individual berries as large; earlier, sweeter, more tender and melting throughout, though as firm as Lawton is when ripe. Tests for hardiness in the northern part of western New York have shown it to be not wanting in this important respect, it having gone through the cold winters of that section entirely without injury.

Kittatinny. Long the most popular of all Blackberries for general planting, and still unexcelled for main crop in the home garden, or for market in some locations. Berries large, handsome and of delicious flavor; canes of strong, erect growth and productive. It is not safe from winter-killing north of the latitude of New York City.

Lawton. Fruit very large and black and of excellent quality; an abundant bearer; late.

Rathbun. Fruit very large, with small seeds, no hard core. Sweet, luscious, high flavor; color jet black; firm. Berries will measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Plant strong, erect. Roots at the tips like the blackcap; hardy and prolific. Forty-five berries filled a quart strawberry box.

Snyder. Extremely hardy, enormously productive, medium size, no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton and Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short.



The Rathbun

BLACKBERRIES, continued

Taylor's Prolific. A suitable companion for Snyder, for it is also a variety of great hardiness and productiveness, but ripens somewhat later. Berries are very much larger and of fine flavor. Canes of strong growth and ironclad hardiness. Of especial value for planting at the North and desirable for its fine flavor, its large size, great hardiness and wonderful productiveness.

Wilson's Early. Of good size, very early, beautiful dark color; of sweet, excellent flavor and very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together.



Wilson Junior. This is a noble variety, and it continues to yield enormous crops of large fruit. It combines many good qualities—size, earliness and productiveness. Canes are said to be harder than the old Wilson, having withstood the winters for four years without injury, unprotected in New Jersey, but farther north it needs protection. Its capacity for yielding is extraordinary. The fruit in all respects, both as regards appearance and marketing qualities, fully equals its parent.

Wachusett Thornless. A valuable variety where hardiness is required and high culture can be given. Of large size and delicious quality. Cane of strong growth, with few spines or thorns. Succeeds only in high culture.

LOGAN BERRY

(Blackberry-Raspberry)

This novel fruit is the result of planting the seeds of raspberry and blackberry plants which blossomed at the same time and beside each other. The vine or cane is entirely unlike either the blackberry or the raspberry. It is an exceedingly strong grower, leaves somewhat resembling raspberry. The fruit is as large as the largest-sized blackberry. Color a dark, bright red. It partakes of the flavors of both the blackberry and the raspberry, having a very mild, pleasant, vinous flavor, delightful to the taste, not found in any other fruit, but peculiar to this alone. The vines are enormous bearers, and the fruit commences to ripen very early, being nearly gone before blackberries and raspberries become plentiful. Has not fruited with us. Recommended for trial as a novelty only.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY

This is one of the low-growing, trailing blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. The plant is perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive. The fruit, which ripens early, is often 1½ inches long by lynch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries from ground. We can highly recommend this variety.

JUNEBERRY

This valuable acquisition to the list of "new fruits" has been received with general approval. In appearance and quality it strongly resembles the swamp huckleberry; the fruit is reddish purple in color, changing to bluish black, and is borne in clusters; the flavor is rich subacid; excellent for dessert or canned; the plant attains about the same size as the currant; extremely hardy, both to cold and heat; very easy to cultivate; seems to grow and do well with very little care.

BUFFALO BERRY

Buffalo Berry. Fruit resembles small currants, but is of richer taste and literally covers the twigs and branches. If not gathered will remain on plants through the winter. Esteemed for pies, tarts, preserves, jellies, etc. A constant and prolific bearer, and will thrive anywhere. A tree-like shrub, worth cultivating for ornamental purposes alone.

Berries have paid a handsome
profit of late years.

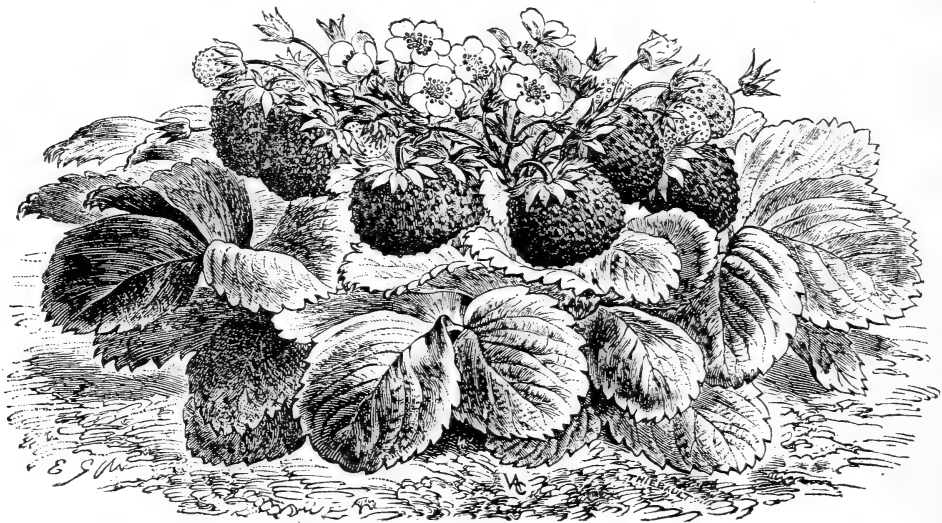
We offer only tested varieties.

SELECT STRAWBERRIES

The Strawberry at present occupies a very prominent place in the catalogue of fruits, and nowhere is there greater reason for a people to be interested in its culture than in the middle states. It is at home in our soil, and ripens its fruit so early as to give us an opportunity of getting the principal part of our crop into New York, and other markets before the more northern grower has a basket of berries to send in. Thus we have the very cream of the market; and that we can send berries to this or even Boston markets, by rail or water, and that they can reach their destination in good condition, has been shown to our entire satisfaction.

In garden culture, set the plants in rows 18 inches apart and 12 inches apart in the rows, leaving a narrow walk between every three rows, from which the fruit can be gathered without treading on the bed. In field culture let the rows be 3 feet apart and the plants 12 inches apart in the rows. An acre thus set will require 14,520 plants. The ground should be kept free from weeds and grass and the runners cut off as they make their appearance. Thorough preparation of the soil is advised before setting, then shallow cultivation afterwards, so as not to disturb the roots. In the spring the ground should be mulched around the plants, so as to keep the fruit clean. By this course a bed may be kept in good bearing condition for many years.

Those varieties marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect blossoms and must be planted near some variety with perfect blossoms to fruit them.



Crescent Strawberry

Bubach No. 5. (P). This is decidedly, all things considered, the best large Strawberry. Unfortunately it does not stand shipping, but for near-by market and home use it has paid enormously (over \$500 per acre). It does well on all kinds of soil; being an imperfect flower, it reaches perfection only when fertilized with some good staminate kind as Jessie. Like all Strawberries, it requires a liberal amount of manure; the plant is a strong grower, with only a limited number of runners; dark green foliage, and does not blight or rust; enormously productive; the fruit is large, light red, handsome and delicious. Early.

Crescent. This is a very prolific berry, bearing profusely even under neglect. In growth it is very vigorous and hardy and produces better if the vines are not allowed to mat. They should be thinned, even if the hoe has to be used. Fruit colors on all sides at once. A great cropper; early.

Clyde. "But few varieties ever introduced have given better satisfaction in all parts of the country. I have fruited it four times and consider it to be the very best second-early variety every offered to the American people. With me Clyde is as large as Bubach, nearly or quite a week earlier and very much firmer. It is a strong staminate. I do not think anyone will ever

regret planting Clyde, as it is a sure producer of fine large berries and lots of them. I shipped quite a lot of berries of this variety last year to the Boston market, a distance of about 500 miles, and some of the highest prices obtained were for this variety, which proves its shipping qualities beyond a doubt, notwithstanding some statements to the contrary."—Allen.

Glen Mary. Semi-perfect; the money-maker. For ten seasons this great berry has outstripped all for size, color and productiveness; in size it is large to very large, and one of the most productive ever grown; it makes strong, sturdy, healthy plants that are amply able to mature its immense load of fruit; it is firm, to make it one of the best shipping berries, and is one of the best in quality. Twenty-four berries fill the box. It is certainly worthy of a trial. I do not hesitate to recommend it to all my customers.

Gandy. This is not a new berry, but one whose value as a profitable market sort has been overlooked. Its season is very late, and is in its prime when most other sorts are gone, or so nearly so as to be very inferior. The fruit is large, handsome and uniform, and makes an excellent showing on the market. While it is claimed by many to be a shy bearer, we find that it yields a fair quantity of berries the first year and improves

STRAWBERRIES, continued

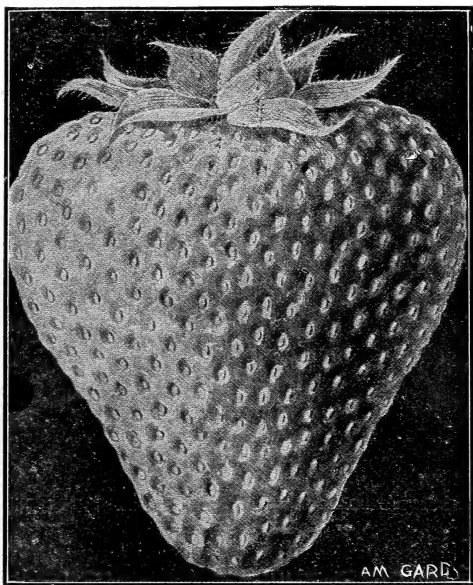
with age until it becomes four or five years old. In our markets we find that the price always advances in the latter part of the season, when most of the berries are gone.

Greenville. (P). Berry large and uniform. Vigorous grower and wonderful producer.

Haverland. A grand market berry. Early and immensely productive. Berry large, somewhat long and pointed in shape. A standard sort for market.

Jessie. This variety is named by nearly all Strawberry growers as one of the best in a collection of three or four varieties for home and market. Its season is early to medium. Jessie is a perfect Strawberry for those having only a garden spot. Perfect flowering. On rich loamy soil it is very productive and the fruit is very large.

Michell's Early. As large and firm as the Crescent, ten to twelve days earlier. Plant the hardiest of all known. Growing side by side with twenty other varieties, nothing approaches it in plant growth.



Oom Paul

Nick Ohmer. A great surprise is in store for all who fruit this Strawberry for the first time, its mammoth size, beautiful color and great productiveness being really astonishing. The plant is exceedingly vigorous, with clean, healthy foliage without the slightest tendency to rust. The berries are of the largest size—a perfect giant among Strawberries—roundish conical in form, uniform and regular; rich, glossy crimson, firm and solid, excellent in quality and average large to very last picking. Growers should give this a trial.

North Jersey. One quart of berries from a single plant. Berries medium large, perfectly formed, pointed globular and glossy; rich dark red; high quality. Each plant has three to six fruit stalks and is enormously productive. One of the earliest to ripen; vigorous in every soil. The one great all-round Strawberry. 20,000 quarts per acre. Send for colored circular.

Brandywine. This variety is well known, and has been quite thoroughly tested. It is now regarded as one of the best late sorts known. The berries are all large, well colored and firm. The bulk of the crop ripens very late. It is rather later than Enhance and far more attractive in appearance. Where lateness is desirable, it has quite generally proved satisfactory.

Oom Paul. The grand monster; the largest Strawberry. The berries are luscious and of immense size. They are very firm for so large a berry. In general it is wedge-shape, flesh dark red to the core, of delightful aroma, rich, juicy and luscious. The seeds are but slightly imbedded, which adds to its firmness. The color is of a rich, dark red, colors all over at once and its large green calyx greatly adds to the attractiveness of the fruit. In productiveness the Oom Paul is truly a marvel, both in size and quantity. The splendid large berries are borne on stiff, stout stems and ripen in succession for a long period from midseason, holding up its size to the last berry, and every berry coming to maturity. The plants are vigorous, healthy and hardy, throwing out strong runners. The foliage is of the largest, which protects the choice berries from the sun scald.

Stevens' Late Champion. This variety makes an abundance of strong plants with good foliage that protects the blossoms and fruit from frost. They are long and uniform in size; color good red, and firm enough for shipment, and it is one of the very best to hold up after picking. Its season to ripen is about the same as Gandy.

Sample. "Large size and finer quality, quite firm; continues a long time in fruit. The berries are large to the last. For the market men it is the best strawberry ever grown. It will yield as many berries as the Haverland, and will average as large as Bubach. Colors all over at once. A berry that will do that is the best one found yet. There is not a weak spot in it. Foliage perfect. Needs no petting."

Parker Earle. (P.) Succeeds on all soils and yields enormously. The best all-purpose berry.

Sharpless. This large, showy Strawberry originated with J. K. Sharpless, Catawissa, Pa. Fruit large to very large; bright scarlet, somewhat glossy; flesh light red, quite firm, moderately juicy, sweet, rich and of very good flavor medium to late in ripening. A most excellent sort for family use, and also a very profitable one for market. No variety amongst the many new ones introduced during the past fifteen years has sustained its good name so well as this.

Warfield No. 2. (P.) Medium size, dark red; one of the best for market. Season medium.

Wilson. Medium size, dark red, productive.

When you get
Our Strawberry Plants,
you get
something that is worth while.

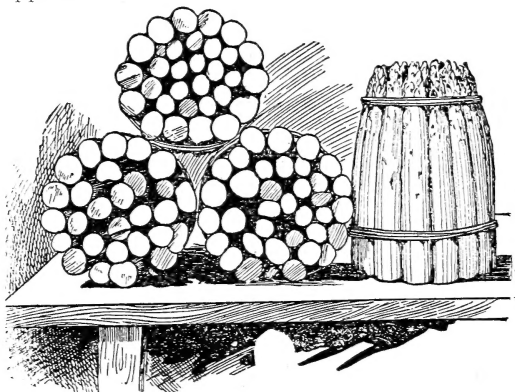
FIGS

This is one of the most desirable of southern fruits, and may be had for table use from June to November. It is well adapted to nearly the whole South, and no home or fruit orchard should be without it. North of the Carolinas they are not hardy, and will not stand the winters unless protected. The land for Figs should be well drained and very rich; one of the most desirable places to plant, where only a few trees are required for family use, is near a wash-house or some convenient place where soapy water, ashes, etc., can be placed around the trees. The following are among the best and hardiest varieties: **Celestial White, Brunswick, Brown Turkey, Early Violet, White Genoa and White Marseilles.**

GARDEN ROOTS

ASPARAGUS

For garden culture, plant in beds 2 feet apart each way. For field culture make 5 feet apart and plant 2 feet apart in the rows. Set roots 6 to 8 inches below the surface, covering but 2 inches deep at first and filling in after the plant has pushed forth, by degrees, the first season as you continue to cultivate. This plant needs no special care, other than a very liberal application of manure annually. The size and earliness are always proportionate to the amount of manure applied.



Barr's Mammoth

Barr's Mammoth. Among its many merits are size and great productiveness. A very superior variety, both as to size and quality, we having realized ten cents more for it per bunch than for Conover's.

Conover's Colossal. Large; of rapid growth; productive and of fine quality.

Palmetto, or French. Southern origin. New. Ten days earlier than other kinds. Valuable for home or market; largest, tender; very regular growth. One of the best.

HORSE-RADISH

No garden should be without its Horse-radish. As a relish for meats it is unsurpassed. The land should be rich, well manured, plowed deeply, harrowed and free from lumps. As it is a great vegetable to spread, plant in a roomy space by itself. Makes rows 15 inches apart, set plants 12 inches from each other. Plant shoots about 5 inches long, making holes for the same with a stick and set them about 2 inches under the soil. Have the shoots cut squarely across the bottom, but cut slanting at the top, in order that the one side may be a little longer than the other. Keep free from weeds for the first and second seasons, after which the Horse radish will take care of itself.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and the plants 3 feet distant. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Early; large, tender and delicately flavored. Requires less sugar than other sorts.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

Distance apart each way	Number of plants	Distance apart each way	Number of plants	Distance apart each way	Number of plants
1 foot.....	43,560	8 feet.....	680	18 feet.....	134
2 feet.....	10,890	9 feet.....	537	20 feet.....	108
3 feet.....	4,840	10 feet.....	435	25 feet.....	70
4 feet.....	2,722	12 feet.....	302	30 feet.....	48
5 feet.....	1,742	13 feet.....	222	35 feet.....	35
6 feet.....	1,210	15 feet.....	193	40 feet.....	27
7 feet.....	888	16 feet.....	170		

POSTSCRIPT

In the foregoing pages we have sought to interest you in what we believe will make practical and valuable additions to your collection. We do landscape work and will furnish a competent man to plan your grounds, if you desire, or, if no elaborate plan or map is necessary, he will advise you what to plant—one visit only being necessary. We do not quote prices in the body of this catalogue. It is not possible to make accurate quotations in the catalogue proper without overloading it with a mass of sizes and grades. Make out your selection and mail it to us and we will make you a net quotation that will save you money and give you satisfaction. We trust we may be of some practical aid to you in improving your property and making your dwelling place A HOME.

NORTH JERSEY NURSERIES.

INDEX

PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
Abies	26	Cherries	52	Glyptostrobus	7	Maple	3
Acer	3	Cherry	6	Golden Bell	17	Matrimony Vine	25
Achillea	40	Chestnuts	60	Golden Chain	6	Melia	8
Aconitum	40	Chinese Cypress	7	Goldenrod	44	Mertensia	43
Acorus	40	Chionanthus	13	Gooseberries	65	Mock Orange	18
Actinidia	23	Chrysanthemums	41	Grapes	62	Monarda	43
Adam's Needle	34	Cinnamon Vine	24	Grasses	45	Montbretia	43
Aeonis	40	Cladrastis	6	Gymnocladus	7	Morus	8
Aesculus	4	Clematis	23	Halesia	7	Mountain Ash	9
Allianthus	5	Clethra	14	Hardy Herbaceous Plants	40	Mulberry	8
Alexia	23	Climbing Shrubs and Vines	23	Hedera	24	Mulberries	61
Alder	5	Colutea	14	Hedge Plants	35	Myosotis	43
Alisipice	13	Comptonia	14	Helenium	42	Myrica	18
Almonds	60	Convallaria	41	Helianthus	42	Nectarines	62
Alnus	5	Corchorus	14, 18	Heliopsis	42	Negundo	9
Althaea	40	Coroopsis	41	Hemerocallis	42	Nootka Sound Cy-press	34
Amaryllis Halli	5	Cornus	6, 14	Herbs for Kitchen Gardens	45	Nuts	60
Amelanchier	5	Corylus	14	Hercules' Club	5	Oak	9
Ampelopsis	12	Cotoneaster	28	Heuchera	42	Oenothera	43
Amygdalus	5, 12	Crab Apples	50	Hibiscus	17, 42	Ornamental Depart-ment	3
Andromeda	5, 12, 27	Crape Myrtle	18	Holly	28	Ossage Orange	8
Anemone	40	Crataegus	6, 28	Hollyhock	40	Ostrya	43
Anthemis	40	Cupressus	28	Honey Locust	7	Oxydendrum	5
Apples	46	Currants	19, 64	Honeysuckle	25	Paeonia	18, 43
Apocyn	59	Cydonia	14	Hop Tree	9	Pavia	18
Aquilegia	40	Cypress	11	Horse-Chestnut	4	Papaver	43
Ardlie	5, 13	Cytisus	6	Horse-Radish	72	Parnanthus	43
Aristolochia	33	Daphne	14, 28	Hydrangea	17	Passiflora	43
Aronia	19	Deciduous Trees	12	Hypericum	18, 42	Paulownia	9
Artemisia	41	Delphinium	41	Iberis	42	Peaches	56
Ash	37	Desmodium	14	Ilex	18, 28	Pearl Bush	17
Asparagus	73	Deutzia	14	Iris	42	Pears	50
Aster	41	Dianthus	41	Itea	18	Pecans	61
Asiabo	41	Dicentra	41	Ivy	24	Persimmons	62
Azalea	13, 27	Digitalis	41	Japan Cypress	31	Philadelphus	18
Berberis	13, 27	Dioscorea	24	Japan Quince	14	Pia Plant	72
Betula	5	Dogwood	6	Japan Umbrella Tree	33	Pine	31
Bignonia	23	Dolichos	24	Jasminum	18, 24	Pinus	31
Biota	27	Dutchman's Pipe	23	Judas Tree	6, 13	Plane Tree	9
Birch	15	Elder	19	Juneberry	69	Plants and Trailing Vines	35
Black Alder	18	Elaeagnus	14	Juniper	28	Platanus	9
Blackberries	67	Elm	11	Kadsura	6	Platyodon	44
Bladder Senna	14	Euonymus	17, 24, 28	Kalmia	28	Plum	9, 19
Bleeding Heart	41	Evergreen Thorn	28	Kentucky Coffee Tree	7	Plums	53
Bleu Spruce	13	Evergreens	26	Kerria	18	Plumbago	44
Boltonia	41	Eurochorda	17	Lagerstroemia	18	Privet	18
Bon	28	Fagus	6	Larch	7	Prunus	9, 19
Box Elder	9	False Indigo	12	Larix	7	Ptelea	9
Buffalo Berry	69	Figs	72	Leopedeza	18	Pyrethrum	44
Bush Clover	18	Fliberts, or Hazel-nuts	61	Ligustrum	18	Pyrus	9, 19
Bush Honeysuckle	18	Flowering Almond	12	Lilac	11, 21	Quinces	59
Butternut	61	Flowering Apple	9	Lily-of-the-Valley	41	Quercus	9
Bush	28	Flowering Bulbs and Tubers	45	Lime	11	Ranunculus	44
Callisarpa	13	Flowering Crab	9	Linden	11	Raspberries	66
Calycanthus	13	Flowering Peach	5	Liquidambar	7	Retinospora	31
Campanula	41	Forget-me-not	43	Liriodendron	7	Rhododendron	32
Cannas	13	Forsythia	17	Lobelia	42	Rhodotypus	19
Caryopteris	13, 41	Foxglove	41	Locust	19	Rhubarb	72
Catalpa	6	Fraxinus	7	Logan Berry	69	Rhus	10, 19
Cedar	28	Fruit Department	46	Lonicera	18, 25	Ribes	19
Cedrus	28	Funkia	41	Lucrctia Dewberry	69	Robinia	19
Celastrus	23	Gaillardia	42	Lycium	25	Rocky Mt. Cherry	61
Ceratan	6	Garden Roots	72	Lysimachia	43	Rose of Sharon	17
Cercaliphyllum	6	Gentiana	42	Maclura	8	Roses	36
Cercis	6, 13	Ginkgo	10	Magnolia	8	Rubus	44
Chama Shrub	21	Gleditschia	7	Mahonia	28	Rudbeckia	44
		Glycine	25	Maidenhair Tree	10	Salisburia	10
						Salix	10
						Sambucus	19
						Sassafras	10
						Sciadopitys	13
						Sedum	44
						Shellbarks	61
						Siberian Pea	13
						Shrubs, Deciduous	12
						Silver Bell	7
						Snow Ball	21
						Snowberry	21
						Soldago	44
						Sophora	11
						Sorrell Tree	5
						Spiraea	19
						Spruce	26
						St. John's-wort	18
						Stephanandra	28
						Stokesia	44
						Strawberries	70
						Strawberry Tree	6
						Styrax	20
						Sumac	10, 19
						Sweet Fern	14
						Sweet Gum	7
						Sweet Pepper Bush	14
						Sweet-scented Shrub	13
						Symphoricarpus	21
						Syringa	11, 21
						Tamarisk	21
						Tamarix	21
						Taxodium	11
						Taxus	33
						Thalictrum	44
						Thorn	6
						Thuya	33
						Thuyopsis	34
						Thymus	44
						Tick Trefoil	14
						Tilia	11
						Tradescantia	44
						Tree of Heaven	5
						Tree Paeonies	18, 43
						Trumpet Vine	23
						Trillium	44
						Tritoma	44
						Tulip Tree	7
						Ulmus	11
						Umbrella Pine	33
						Verbena Shrub	13
						Veronica	44
						Viburnum	21
						Vinca	44
						Vincetoxicum	44
						Virgin's Bower	23
						Vitex	21
						Walnuts	61
						Weigela	25
						White Fringe	13
						White Kerria	19
						Willow	10
						Wineberry	67
						Winter Berry	18
						Wistaria	25
						Yew	33
						Yellow-wood	6
						Yucca	34
						Xanthoceras	22
						Xanthorrhiza	22

